# RETURNS

TO

ADDRESSES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATIVE TO THE

# WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS FROM THE DOMINION;

AND ON THE

# *DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY;*

AND

# HONORABLE MR. CAMPBELL'S REPORT.

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*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.*

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OTTAWA:
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1871.

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# RETURN

To an Address of THE SENATE, dated 10th May, 1870; for Copies of all Correspondence which has taken place since the 1st of January, 1869, between the Imperial and Dominion Governments, and between the latter and any of the Imperial Military Departments or Authorities, on the subject of withdrawing all or any portion of Her Majesty's Troops from service in this Dominion; also, Copies of all similar Correspondence on the subject of transferring to the Dominion Government, all or any of the Fortified Places now occupied by Her Majesty's Troops in this Dominion, with the Munitions of War contained therein, or elsewhere.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,
OTTAWA, 16th March, 1871.

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GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, December 2nd, 1870.

SIR,—In reply to your Order of Reference of the 12th May last, on an Address from the Senate, dated the 10th May, I have the honor to transmit herewith Copies of Correspondence, as per Schedule, on the subject of the withdrawal of Her Majesty's Troops from the Dominion of Canada, and the transfer of Fortified Places to the Canadian Government.

I beg to return the Address, as requested.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

F. TURVILLE,
Governor's Secretary.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for Canada, &c., &c.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM CANADA, AND THE TRANSFER OF FORTIFIED PLACES TO THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

*From the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

No. 65.....April 14th, 1869.
No. 152.....August 7th, 1869.
No. 40.....February 12th, 1870.
No. 41.....February, 12th, 1870.
No. 113.....May 12th, 1870.

*Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

No. 113.....October 28th, 1869.
No. 124.....November 9th, 1869.

[This Despatch was laid before the House of Commons, by Message of His Excellency the Governor General, of 11th June, 1869. It is included in this Return for better information.]

*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy—CANADA—No. 65.)

DOWNING STREET, 14th April, 1869.

SIR.—1. Her Majesty's Government have had recently under their consideration the distribution of Her Majesty's Troops among the British Colonies, and the rate of contribution to be paid to the Imperial Exchequer by the Colonies in which they are placed.

2. As nearly one-third of these troops were till lately stationed in Canada, it need hardly be said that it became, in the first instance, necessary to consider what force should at present be retained in the Dominion, and on what terms.

3. In determining these questions, their attention has been particularly directed to the Despatch, No. 95, of the 17th of June, 1865, in which Mr. Cardwell conveyed to Lord Monck the decision of Lord Palmerston's Government on various questions of importance respecting the defence of the then Province of Canada, and also to the Minutes of Committees of Council, transmitted respectively in Lord Monck's Despatch, No. 96, of January 2nd, 1868, and in your Despatch, No. 9, of January 21st, 1869. The former of these minutes relates to the naval force then in Canadian waters, the latter to the withdrawal of troops. In both it is urged that an exceptional amount of military and naval assistance is due to Canada, as being exposed to danger, not from any Colonial cause, but from the desire of persons called Fenians, to obtain some basis of operations against Great Britain.

4. Her Majesty's Government trust that the annoyance arising from the organization of Fenianism in the United States is fast disappearing. This organization, founded on the hostile feelings entertained by numerous Irishmen in the United States against Great Britain, derived its substantial importance from the circumstance that large armies had been recently disbanded, and were not yet thoroughly absorbed in the pursuits of peace. Such a state of things must always contain elements of danger to a neighbouring country, and so far as the Canadians suffer from it, they suffer not so much from their connection with Great Britain as from an unhappy—I hope a passing—accident of their geographical position.

5. With this observation, which I am by no means inclined to press too far, I

proceed to the various matters on which I have to convey to you the conclusions of Her Majesty's Government.

6. In the Despatch to which I have already alluded, Lord Monck was informed that if the Province of Canada undertook the primary liability for certain works of defence there indicated, Her Majesty's Government would apply to Parliament for a guarantee of the sum required for that purpose; but that the desire and decision of the Provincial Legislature ought to be pronounced before any such application should be made.

7. At the wish of the Canadian Ministers the matter was reserved for the Parliament of the Dominion, which has now passed an Act authorizing the Governor to raise a sum of £1,100,000 for the proposed purposes, and under the Imperial guarantee.

8. Without anticipating any arrangements of detail which may prove necessary, I will only here say that the present Government are prepared to redeem the pledge of their predecessors, and will introduce into Parliament a Bill authorizing the contemplated guarantee.

9. But they are also of opinion that the military and naval assistance hitherto given to Canada, under circumstances which they hope are now passing away, must at once be very largely reduced. The conclusions at which Her Majesty's Government have arrived you will find in the annexed extracts from a letter which I have received from the Secretary of State for War.

10. In the course of the summer, therefore, it is intended to withdraw from Ontario and Quebec, one Regiment of Cavalry, three Batteries of Field and three Batteries of Garrison Artillery, and three Battalions of Infantry, and from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, two Battalions of Infantry and one Field Battery.

11. Halifax will be considered as an Imperial Station, and for its defence about 2,000 men will, for the present, be left in Nova Scotia.

12. About 4,000 men will, for the present, be left in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. But this must be considered a temporary arrangement, and I am disposed to concur with Mr. Cardwell in the opinion that it will soon become unnecessary to maintain any British force in those Provices, beyond what may be required for the training of the Militia and Volunteers and the maintenance of Schools of Instruction. The terms on which any of H. M.'s Regiments can be retained in the colony, for this or any other purpose, will be a matter for future consideration. Meantime the Secretary of State for War informs me that Colonial Governments will receive all possible assistance in obtaining, at their own charge, the services of such commissioned and non-commissioned officers as they may desire to employ for the organization or instruction of any local force, for the construction, inspection or maintenance of fortifications, or for any other matter connected with Military defence. The War Department will also be ready, when practicable, to furnish them at cost price with such arms, ammunition and military stores as they may need; and, though the matter may be of less interest to Canada than to some other Colonies, I enclose a copy of regulations under which well-conducted privates will be allowed to take service as policemen, or otherwise, if required, in the Colonies in which they have been stationed.

13. I have further to point out to you that, in the opinion of the Secretary of State for War, any body of men, who are to be a charge upon the Imperial Exchequer, ought to be a body raised for the general service of Her Majesty, and not limited either by the conditions of enlistment or by practical necessity to a particular Colony. The Canadian Rifles do not, as you are aware, satisfy this condition, and Mr. Cardwell is accordingly about to reduce four companies of that corps, and to take measures to relieve the Imperial Treasury from the cost of supporting it. It becomes matter for the consideration of the Local Government, whether that corps, or any part of it, useful as I believe it to be for local purposes, shall be maintained at the expense of the Colony.

14. Lastly, I have to refer to the naval force to be maintained during the ensuing summer on the Canadian lakes and the St. Lawrence.

15. In the Despatch of the 17th of June, which I have already cited, and to which Lord Monck's Executive Council refers, Mr. Cardwell observed that, "apart from any

"question of expediency, the Convention subsisting between this country and the United "States, rendered it impossible for either nation to place more than the specified number "of armed vessels on the lakes in time of peace."

16. The number of armed British vessels on the lakes, with the concurrence of the Government of the United States, has, as you are aware, been in excess of the number allowed by the arrangement of 1817. Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the time has arrived, or may very shortly arrive, when there would be no sufficient reason for expecting the acquiescence of the United States in this state of things. They consider, therefore, that the vessels of war on the lakes, which now on both sides exceed the number allowed by the Convention, should, within a reasonable time, be reduced to those numbers.

17. Her Majesty's Government are willing that the three Imperial gun-boats should, if the Canadian Government desire it, be replaced this summer on the lakes or on the St. Lawrence, and it will be for them to consider what further armed naval force, not prohibited by the terms of the arrangement, should be kept up in Canadian waters, but Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that this must now be done entirely at the expense of the Dominion.

18. With regard to the observations contained in the Report of the Committee of the Privy Council that Canada has no power to commission vessels of war, I would call your attention to the Colonial Naval Defence Act of 1865, which was intended to provide against that difficulty. The Council do not state in what respect it is found to be imperfect.

19. I have to request that you will lay this Despatch before your ministers. They must be fully aware of the principles which parliament will require to be applied to Imperial expenditure for the defence of the Colonial Empire. In the gradual, if not tardy, application of these principles to British North America, they will, I hope, recognize the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government to do justice both to the exceptional circumstances which have hitherto existed in that part of the British Empire, and to the admirable spirt which has been shown by the Government and country of Canada in providing for their own protection.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) GRANVILLE.

Governor General
The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

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*Extract of Letter from Mr. Secretary Cardwell to Earl Granville.*

WAR OFFICE, 25th January, 1869.

"In looking at the document, of which I enclose a copy, entitled 'Distribution of Regimental Establishments, 1868–9,' I find that of the whole number of men voted for the current year, 50,025 are entered under the heading 'Total for the Colonies,' which includes the force in Japan; of this number, viz., 50,025, no less than 16,185 are entered for British North America, under the several heads of Canada, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland."

"Of this last number, 3,592 have already been recalled, and I have had submitted to me a letter from the Colonial Office, dated the 8th ultimo, stating that in the opinion of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, a further reduction of the troops serving in the Dominion of Canada might take place, so as to leave—

5,000 men in Quebec and Ontario.
2,000 do Nova Scotia.
1,650 do New Brunswick.

"I also learn that in pursuance of a pledge given by the Government of Lord Palmerston in 1865, to the effect that Her Majesty's Government would ask Parliament to guarantee a loan, of which the Colonial Government would undertake the primary responsibility, and which was to be raised for the purpose of defraying the cost of certain works of fortification required for the defence of the Dominion, an Act was passed in the month of May last, by the Legislature of Canada, for raising a loan of £1,100,000 accordingly.

"This Act is still under the consideration of H.M.'s Government, but the pledge of the Imperial guarantee having been given upon the supposition that greater exertions than heretofore would be made by the Local Government to provide for the military defence of the Dominion, thus relieving the Imperial Exchequer from financial liability in this respect to a greater extent than has as yet been accomplished, I cannot but think that when this guarantee is called for by the Dominion, especially considering the existing friendly relations between ourselves and the Government and people of the United States, Her Majesty's Government ought to effect a larger reduction of the force than is contemplated in the Duke of Buckingham's letter.

"In the year 1851, Earl Grey, then Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, addressing the Governor General of the British North American Provinces, wrote as follows :—'Canada (in common with the other British Provinces in North America) now possesses in the most ample and complete manner in which it is possible that she should enjoy it, the advantage of self-government in all that relates to her internal affairs.

"'It appears to Her Majesty's Government that this advantage ought to carry with it corresponding responsibilities, and that the time is now come when the people of Canada must be called upon to take upon themselves a larger share than they have hitherto done of expenses which are incurred on this account, and for their advantage.

"'Of these expenses, by far the heaviest charge which falls upon this country, is that incurred for the military protection of the Province.

"'Regarding Canada as a most important and valuable part of the Empire, and believing the maintenance of the connection between the mother country and the Colony, to be of the highest advantage to both, it is far from being the view of Her Majesty's Government that the general military power of the Empire is not to be used in the protection of this part of Her Majesty's Dominions.

"'But looking to the rapid progress which Canada is now making in wealth and population, and to the prosperity which she at this moment enjoys, it is the conviction of Her Majesty's Government that it is only due to the people of this country that they should now be relieved from a large proportion of the charge which has hitherto been imposed upon them for the protection of a Colony now well able to do much towards protecting itself.

"'In adopting this principle, I need hardly observe to you that Her Majesty's Government would merely be reverting to the former Colonial policy of this country.'

"Again in 1853, the Duke of Newcastle, then Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, acquainted the Governor General that Her Majesty's Government thought it necessary to reduce the force then in Canada, that is to say, in the present Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, from 4,110 to 3,170 bayonets; and pointed out to him that in doing so, they were only reducing the garrisons of Canada to the establisments of 1792 and 1822.

"Very exceptional circumstances have no doubt prevented the application of these principles to the British North American Provinces during the last few years; but these circumstances have in my opinion ceased, and I am not aware of any sufficient reason which should prevent our returning to the policy laid down in the Despatches to which I have above referred.

"The Government of the new Dominion has displayed an anxiety to improve the organization of its own defences, which is deserving of encouragement on our part; and, in doing so, has availed itself of the assistance of some of Her Majesty's regiments in training the officers and men of its own volunteers and militia. The reductions which I now propose to your Lordship will not interfere with these arrangements.

"I shall be glad, therefore, to be favored with your Lordship's opinion, whether it is necessary that any portion of Her Majesty's troops should be left in the Dominion of Canada, beyond such as it may be deemed expedient to retain with a view to the training of the militia and the volunteers, and the maintenance of the Schools of Instruction."

"This number would be sufficient, in any case of emergency, to furnish the garrison of Quebec."

* * * * * *

"Upon the whole, therefore, with a view to the preparation of the estimates for the ensuing year, I should propose that the following troops should be immediately recalled from the Colonies, and that the addition to their number, to those which at present constitute the whole force in this country, should be borne in mind in considering what number it is necessary to include in the votes to be submitted to Parliament, viz:

From Canada—

One regiment of cavalry, three battalions of infantry.

From Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—

Two battalions of infantry.

* * * *

"I further propose the withdrawal from Canada of three batteries of field and three of garrison artillery, and from Nova Scotia of one field battery, which will cause a total reduction of 1,124 artillerymen."

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS—EXTRACT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada | 12,244 |
| Newfoundland | 296 |
| Nova Scotia | 3,675 |

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(Copy.—CANADA—No. 152.)

DOWNING STREET, 7th August, 1869.

W. O., July 29th, 1869.
C. O., Aug.

SIR,—I transmit to you for your information a copy of a letter from the War Office, with a copy of the answer which has been returned to it, on the subject of the proposed transfer of the barracks at Fredericton to the Canadian Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) F. R. SANDFORD,
For Earl Granville.

Governor General,
The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c.

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*Sir H. Storks to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.*

(Copy.)

WAR OFFICE, 29th July, 1869.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for War, to transmit to you for the information of Earl Granville, the accompanying copy of a letter from the General Officer commanding, Halifax, detailing the reasons which had induced him to withdraw from Fredericton all the military force, which he had originally contemplated stationing there.

As Fredericton will thus be divested of troops, Mr. Cardwell would propose to hand over the barracks to the Government of the Canadian Dominion. These buildings consist

of infantry and artillery barracks, built of stone, situated on freehold property in the charge of this Department, which forms a portion of the military reserves in New Brunswick; and Mr. Cardwell would be prepared, with Lord Granville's concurrence, to authorize their transfer to the Government of the Dominion, on the understanding that, should it become necessary to re-occupy Fredericton at any future time (a necessity which, if it ever occurred, would probably be only temporary) the Local Government should undertake to provide the necessary accommodation for the troops.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) H. K. STORKS.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

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*Major General Doyle to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.*

(Copy.)

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, 15th June, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, that I have found it prudent to withdraw all the military force from Fredericton which I had originally contemplated stationing there, and this on the following grounds of economy and military expediency, namely:

By leaving the Public Buildings at Fredericton under charge of two competent men of the Control Department, and withdrawing all stores from there, a whole company of soldiers becomes available to me, and there is saved to the public all the expense of an additional station, and the expense of keeping look-out parties to prevent desertion; also I shall thus obtain the services of at least fifty-six men for the works of defence of this harbor, at a saving of cost of nearly 3s. 3d. per diem per man, which represents the difference between the cost of civil and military labor. The monthly saving thus effected may be fairly stated at £245 sterling.

Pending your approval I have authorized the Controller to place the Public Buildings in Fredericton under the charge of a steady Barrack Sergeant, with a laborer to assist him; to the Sergeant it will be necessary to grant a commuted allowance in lieu of rations, the laborer is not entitled to rations.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) HASTINGS DOYLE,
Major General Commanding.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

P. S. Unless I receive permission to carry out this proposal, the Public Works of Defence in the Harbour must, while the troops are at Rifle practice, be carried on by civil labour.

(Signed,) H. D.

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*Sir F. Rogers to the Under Secretary of State, War Office.*

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET, 6th August, 1869.

SIR,—I have laid before Earl Granville your letter of the 27th ultimo, stating that in consequence of the withdrawal by the General Officer commanding at Halifax of all the Military force which he had contemplated stationing at Fredericton, Mr. Cardwell proposed to hand over the barracks to the Canadian Government on the understanding

that, should it become necessary to re-occupy Fredericton at a future time, the Local Government would undertake to provide accommodation for the troops.

I am desired to acquaint you, for Mr. Cardwell's information, that Lord Granville concurs in this proposal.

I am, &c.

(Signed,) F. ROGERS.

The Under Secretary of State, War Office.

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*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy—CANADA—No. 40.)

DOWNING STREET, 12th February, 1870.

SIR,—I have to communicate to you the intentions of Her Majesty's Government respecting the Military Force now in Canada, which it will be necessary for them before long to submit to Parliament. They have been adopted after repeated and careful consideration.

Parliament cannot fail to expect that substantial effect shall be given to the policy which it has already approved, and which was stated in my Despatch, No. 65, of the 14th of April, 1869, of reducing the number of Her Majesty's troops in British North America.

On the other hand Her Majesty's Government are desirous of affording the Dominion Government all possible assistance in organizing such a Military and Naval power as they may consider befitting for a country which has an increasing population of three and a half millions.

With this view Her Majesty's Government are prepared, as they have already informed you, to perform their pledge of proposing to Parliament to guarantee a loan of £1,100,000 for defensive works. But in order to meet objections which are not unlikely to be raised in Parliament, they would be glad to know whether the Government of the Dominion is still in favor of the plan heretofore accepted, and if so, how soon they are prepared to begin and carry out the necessary works.

Meantime, I shall forward to you shortly the draft of a bill containing the conditions of detail on which it is proposed to give the guarantee, and without which it could not be expected to receive the approval of the House of Commons.

The City of Halifax will be garrisoned by about 1,500 British troops of all ranks, as an Imperial station.

Besides supplying this force the Secretary of State for War is desirous of enabling your Ministers, if they should think it requisite, to retain in Canada the services of a small body of regular troops for the instruction of their Volunteers and Militia.

With this view he would be ready to facilitate the formation of a Colonial Regiment, out of Her Majesty's army, by enabling officers and men, now in the Dominion, to accept any offer made to them by the Government for the transfer of their services, and this even though an entire battalion were to volunteer as a Colonial Regiment for service, in Canada, the Head quarters and a small nucleus returning to this country on which the Regiment could be reformed.

What these offers should be, and what arrangements in particular should be made, as to the claims arising out of past service, are matters which will require consideration, in case the principle of the plan is acceptable to the Canadian Government.

Besides the Halifax garrison, Her Majesty's Government propose to leave in Canada, for the present year, a battalion of infantry and one battery of garrison artillery.

This force will be shortly concentrated or have their head quarters at Quebec. The regiment of Canadian Rifles will be disbanded. The rest of the force now in Canada will be withdrawn.

The barracks and fortifications finally vacated by Her Majesty's troops, together with the landed property of the War Department attached to them, will be handed over to Canada, so also will the armament of the fortifications. But it must be remembered that, if at any future period troops are sent to Canada at the request of the Local Government, or in furtherance of Colonial interests, the Dominion will be expected to provide them with barracks or lodging to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government.

The small arms already issued on loan, consisting, as I understand, of 43,870 rifles and carbines, will become unconditionally the property of Canada, as you have been informed in another Despatch, (this will follow,) but no further issues on loan will be made, except under circumstances of special emergency.

40,670 Snider Rifles
2,000 Spencer do
1,000 Spencer Car.
200 Starr Car.

You will take care to explain to your Advisers that the arrangements contemplated in this Despatch, and which are based on principles applicable not exclusively to the Dominion, but to the other self-governing British Colonies, are contingent upon a time of peace, and are in no way intended to alter or diminish the obligations which exist on both sides in case of foreign war.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GRANVILLE.

Governor General,
The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

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*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(COPY—CANADA—No. 41.)

DOWNING STREET, 12th February, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 124, of the 9th November last, forwarding a communication from the Minister of Militia and Defence, requesting that instructions may be given for the issue to the Canadian Government on loan, under the existing regulations, of the balance, not hitherto issued, of 51,000 Snider rifles, appropriated for the Colonial forces, and urging that the question of the purchase of 25,000 Snider rifles, which it was proposed to withdraw from the reserve in the Dominion, should be allowed to remain in abeyance until the next meeting of Parliament.

It appears that, in October, 1868, Her Majesty's Government having previously authorized the issue on loan of a large number of Snider Rifles for the use of the forces of the Dominion, viz.:—

30,000 for Canada,
11,000 for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick,

an application was received and acceded to by Her Majesty's Government, that 10,000 more such rifles should be issued on loan for Quebec and Ontario.

I perceive that from the memorandum of the Minister of Militia, dated 14th November, 1869, enclosed in your Despatch, the total number of Snider Rifles had been 40,670.

The 10,000 authorized in October, 1868, and a small portion of those which had been previously authorized, had not therefore up to that time been actually issued from store.

In the meanwhile regulations have been issued by the Secretary of State for War, prohibiting further loans of arms, except on occasions of extraordinary and pressing emergency, and subject to payment if the Secretary of State for War should think fit,

and repeating that arms, guns and other stores, issued on loan under former regulations, are liable to be recalled at any time.

It may be questioned how far the decision of the Imperial Government in 1868, authorizing the issue of 10,000 additional rifles, is to be considered as in force, your Government not having availed themselves of that decision, until the regulations under which it had been made were withdrawn. But whatever the effect of that decision, your Government would, under the new and old regulations, remain subject to an inconvenient liability, to return not only this supply, but all previous issues whenever called on to do so.

I have communicated on the subject with the Secretary of State for War, and I have to inform you that Mr. Cardwell is prepared to agree that your Government should retain as its own property, all the Snider and other breech-loading arms to the amount of 43,870, actually issued, viz :—

40,670 Snider Rifles,
2,000 Spencer „
1,000 Spencer Carbines,
200 Starr „

under the old regulations, but that no further arms should be issued except under the new regulations. It is not Mr. Cardwell's intention to withdraw 25,000 Sniders from the Reserve for the present, but it must be clearly understood, that as soon as the period arrives when they will admit of being sent home, their retention can only be sanctioned, subject to the payment of their value by your Government.

I request that you will submit this proposal for the consideration of your Ministers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GRANVILLE.

Governor General,
The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

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*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy.—CANADA—No. 113.)

DOWNING STREET, 12th May, 1870.

9th May, 1870. SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the War Office, respecting the proposed transfer to the Government of Canada, of the barracks and lands in the Dominion, now in the occupation of the War Deparment.

I have expressed my concurrence in the course which Mr. Secretary Cardwell proposes to pursue in this matter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GRANVILLE.

Governor General,
The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

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*Sir E. Lugard to Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.*

(Copy—7,862—416.)

WAR OFFICE, 9th May, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to the letter from this office, dated 12th February, 1870, (658-149), I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell, to state for the information of Earl Granville, that by a letter dated 12th February, 1870, (2,954-70,) the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have sanctioned the transfer, to the Local Government of British North America, of the barracks and fortifications in Canada finally vacated by Her Majesty's troops, together with the landed property of the War Department attached to them.

Mr. Cardwell concludes that all the barracks and lands now in the occupation of the War Department in the Dominion of Canada, except the Fortress of Quebec and lands connected therewith may be handed over to the Dominion Government without delay, and he proposes, should Lord Granville concur, to send orders by the mail which leaves on the 12th inst., to Lieut.-Genl. the Hon. James Lindsay, to effect the transfer in question.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDWARD LUGARD.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

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*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy—No. 113.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, 28th October, 1869.

MY LORD,—In reply to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 152, of August 7th, 1869, with reference to the proposed transfer of the barracks at Fredericton to the Canadian Government, I have the honor to forward a copy of an approved Minute of the Privy Council, accepting the transfer on the understanding that, should it become necessary to re-occupy Fredericton at any future time, the Government of Canada will return the buildings or provide equal accommodation for the troops.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Hon., &c., the Earl Granville, K.G., &c.

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*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 12th October, 1869.*

On a Despatch, No. 152, dated 7th August, 1869, from the Right Honorable Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing a copy of a letter from the War Office, in which it is proposed, for the reasons therein given, to transfer to the Dominion Government the barracks at Fredericton, N.B., on the understanding that, should it become necessary at any future time to re-occupy Fredericton, the Canadian Government should undertake to provide the necessary accommodation for the troops.

The Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence, to whom the above Despatch and enclosures were referred, reports in favor of accepting the terms of transfer mentioned therein, namely, that should it become necessary to re-occupy Fredericton at any future time, the Government of Canada will return the buildings transferred to them or provide equal accommodation for the troops.

The Committee advise the acceptance of the transfer on the terms proposed.

(Certified,) WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

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(Memo.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, October 6th, 1869.

On the Despatch respecting the proposed transfer of the barracks at Fredericton, N. B., to the Canadian Government, the undersigned respectfully recommends that the terms of the transfer therein mentioned be accepted, namely, on the understanding that should it become necessary to re-occupy Fredericton at any future time, the Government of Canada will return the buildings transferred to them, or provide equal accommodation for the troops.

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

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*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy—No. 124.)

OTTAWA, November 9th, 1869.

Militia Department, Nov. 4th, 1869.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward, at the instance of the Minister of Militia and Defence, a statement (enclosed) relative to a requisition which the Canadian Government made in July last, for the issue of 1,000 Snider Rifles for the use of the Volunteer Militia of the Dominion.

The answer to this requisition was that "the 1,000 stand of arms will be immediately issued if the Minister of Militia will accept them, subject to the reply of the Secretary of State for War, to the Deputy Controller"—*i.e.*, subject to the liability of making payment for the arms, if the Secretary of State should so decide.

The issue has not taken place, for the Minister of Militia was not prepared to accept the liability in question, and has drawn up the enclosed statement which contains his views of the subject. He asks that instructions be given for the issue or loan to the Dominion Government, on the existing regulations (*i. e.*, without payment), of the balance not already issued of the 52,000 converted Snider rifles appropriated for Colonial use; and further, he requests that the 25,000 Snider rifles held in store as reserve, (to which alone he considers the question of payment to apply,) may not be withdrawn for the present, nor until after the next meeting of the Dominion Parliament.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Granville, K.G., &c., &c., &c.

P.S.—I have received a copy of the Army Circular, (special) War Office, October 12th, 1869, since the above statement and request were conveyed to me by the Minister of Militia, and it seems consistent with paragraph three, that I should "forward them through the Colonial Office for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War."

(Memo.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, November 4th, 1869.

The undersigned, Minister of Militia and Defence, has the honor to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, that in a letter of Sir H. K. Storks to the Under Secretary of State, it is stated that there are appropriated for Colonial Forces :

February 11, 1869.

| | |
|---|---|
| Converted Snider Rifles - - - - - - - | 51,000 |
| Spencer Rifles - - - - - - - - - - | 2,090 |
| Spencer Carbines - - - - - - - - - | 1,000 |
| Starr Carbines - - - - - - - - - - | 200 |
| | 54,200 |
| And in Store, as reserve (Snider) - - - | 31,000 |

It is stated also that out of that balance, the Secretary of War contemplated to withdraw 25,000 Snider rifles, but that before doing so, he would be glad to learn if the Government of the Dominion wished to purchase any of that number.

If the withdrawal of the 25,000 had taken place, there would have been a reserve of 6,000 to be left in Canada for the use of the Colonial Forces, in addition to the above 54,000.

On a representation made by Sir Geo. E. Cartier and the Hon. Wm. McDougall, when Delegates in London, by their letter of the 23rd March, 1869, to Sir Frederic Rogers, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, against the withdrawal of any of the Snider rifles or ammunition in Canada, it was intimated in a letter of Sir E. Lugard to Sir Frederic Rogers, of the 20th April, 1869, that no reduction would be made as contemplated, immediately.

The principal reason for urging the non-withdrawal of any of the Snider rifles in Canada, was based on the presumption of active movements on the part of the Fenians during the spring months, and it was intimated that no reduction would take place before the autumn. It is now known to your Excellency that the Fenians are as active as ever, and it would be more than unwise that the reserve of the Snider rifles and ammunition should be reduced in any way during this fall.

The undersigned Minister of Militia and Defence begs also to report to your Excellency, that out of the 51,000 Snider rifles appropriated for the Colonial forces, only 40,670 have been issued on loan to the Canadian Government for the use of the Volunteer forces.

It is of the utmost urgency that a further issue should take place out of the appropriation made for the Colony.

A requisition was made in July last for 1,000 Snider Rifles, but could not be complied with by the Lieut.-General Commanding, unless the Minister of Militia and Defence was prepared to make payment for them, and the issue has consequently not taken place.

The question of the purchase of arms by the Canadian Government, mentioned in the letter of Sir H. K. Storks, of the 11th February last, merely applied to the 25,000 Snider rifles, which it was intended to withdraw, and not to the appropriation of 54,200 arms mentioned in that letter, including the 51,000 Snider Rifles.

The Minister of Militia and Defence respectfully suggests, that the Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies should be informed of the substance of this communication, and should be requested to move the Right Honorable the Secretary for War, that instructions may be sent by him to the Lieut. General Commanding, to issue on loan to the Dominion Government, on the existing regulations, the balance of the 51,000 Snider rifles not issued, and that he be at the same time informed that the question of purchase applies only to the 25,000 Snider rifles proposed to be withdrawn.

The undersigned would also suggest that considering the present state of matters in the Dominion, in connection with threats still made by the Fenians, it would be very unwise that even those 25,000 Snider rifles should be at present withdrawn, and that the question of their purchase should remain in abeyance until the next meeting of Parliament during the coming winter.

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

# RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 17th February, 1871: For Copies of all Correspondence, not marked "Separate," on the defence of the Country; also, Orders in Council, and other papers relating to the Mission of the Honorable Alex. Campbell to England, and his report thereon.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 20th March, 1871.

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GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, March 1st, 1871.

SIR,—In conformity with the instructions conveyed on an Address from the House of Commons, dated the 17th instant (enclosed herein), I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of all correspondence which has passed between the Governor General and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relating to the withdrawal of the Imperial Troops from Canada, and the Defence of the Dominion.

That part of the correspondence which has taken place between the Lieutenant General Commanding and the Military Secretary of His Excellency on the same subject, is in course of preparation, and will it is expected be ready in three or four days.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

F. TOURVILLE,
Governor's Secretary.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State for Canada, &c., &c.

Schedule of Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General on the subject of Defence.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 132 | May, | 31, | 1870 |
| „ 153 | June, | 15, | „ |
| „ 157 | „ | 16, | „ |
| „ 159 | „ | 23, | „ |
| „ 198 | July, | 27, | „ |
| „ 220 | August, | 11, | „ |
| „ 258 | October, | 5, | „ |
| „ 259 | „ | 6, | „ |
| „ 275 | „ | 20, | „ |
| „ 288 | November | 4, | „ |
| „ 324 | December, | 31, | „ |
| „ 328 | January, | 9, | 1871 |
| „ 335 | „ | 19, | „ |

Also, Telegram from Sir John A. Macdonald to the Governor General, September 29th, 1870.

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*Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(COPY—CANADA—No. 132.)

DOWNING STREET, 31st May, 1870.

SIR,—I sent on the 27th instant, at noon, a telegraphic Despatch to you in the following words :—

" Suspend during continuance of Fenian Raid, all movements for withdrawal of Troops from the Dominion."

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) FREDERIC ROGERS,
For Earl Granville,

Governor, Sir John Young, Bart., &c., &c.

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*Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(COPY—CANADA—No. 153.)

DOWNING STREET, 15th June, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, copies of two
31st May, 1870. letters from the Board of Admiralty reporting the orders given to the
6 June, 1870. Captains of Her Majesty's Ships "Crocodile" and "Tamar" in reference to the embarkation of troops.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) FREDERIC ROGERS,
For Earl Granville.

Governor General,
The Right Honorable
Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., &c., &c.

*Mr. Wolley to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.*

(Copy—M.)

ADMIRALTY, May 31st, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 27th instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to acquaint you that the Captain of H.M.S. "Tamar" has been informed of the order given for the suspension, during the continuance of the Fenian Raid, of all movements for the withdrawal of Troops from the Dominion of Canada, and directed, on his arrival at Quebec, to communicate with the Governor General and follow his wishes with regard to the ship's remaining there or at Halifax in readiness to carry out further troop movements that may be ordered.

2. Captain Hickley has also been desired not to proceed from Quebec in execution of his orders, until he receives requisitions from the Governor General or further instructions from their Lordships.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,) THOS. WOLLEY.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

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*Mr. Wolley to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.*

(Copy—M.)

ADMIRALTY, 6th June, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 31st ultimo, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will inform the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Captain of H.M.S. "Crocodile," under orders to proceed to Quebec, has been directed, on arrival at that place, to communicate with the Governor General of Canada, and follow His Excellency's wishes with regard to remaining there in readiness to carry out any further movements of troops that may be ordered.

2. The "Crocodile" will not leave Quebec in execution of her orders to convey H.R.H. Prince Arthur and troops to this country, until Captain Parkins receives a requisition from the Governor General to that effect or further instructions from their Lordships.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,) THOS. WOLLEY.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

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*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy—CANADA--No. 157).

DOWNING STREET, 17th June, 1870.

SIR,—I sent on the 15th instant, at 7.15 p.m., a telegraphic Despatch to you in the following words :—"Deliver following telegram from Mr. Cardwell to General Lindsay, and modify my last instructions by telegram accordingly :—

"Return of Rifle Brigade postponed till return of troops from Red River. Fill up *Crocodile* with invalids and discharged men from Canadian Rifles. Use your discretion as to Artillery."

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) FREDERIC ROGERS,
For Earl Granville.

The Right Honorable
Sir John Young, Bart., &c.

*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy—CANADA—No. 159.)

DOWNING STREET, 23rd June, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 99, of the 19th of May, enclosing a copy of a Memorandum by the Minister of Militia and Defence, expressing the views of the Canadian Government with respect to the withdrawal of the troops from the Dominion, and relating to other Military questions.

The sympathy of the Queen, and of the people of this country, with the inhabitants of the Dominion, has been warmly excited by the wanton and inexcusable inroad of the Fenians of the United States, and they rejoice to think that the public spirit, gallantry and military skill which has caused its total failure, has dispelled all idea for the present of serious molestation from that quarter. The measures to be taken with respect to the Red River territory have been the subject of an arrangement, and I hope a satisfactory one, between the Imperial and Colonial Governments. Her Majesty's Government are unable to adopt the proposal that a permanent Imperial Garrison should be kept at Quebec, though as you are aware, they have consented to defer the withdrawal of the Rifle Brigade till the return in the autumn of the troops recently despatched to the Red River, and to station at Quebec, for the present, part of the Imperial Garrison of Halifax.

The proposal in my Despatch, No. 40, of the 12th of February, that a Colonial regiment should be formed from the Officers and Soldiers of a regiment of the line, has been somewhat misunderstood. It was not intended that the portion of the regiment that might have been retained by the Canadian Government should retain any connection with the head-quarters, which would have returned to this country, but that an wholly distinct regiment should be formed in Canada entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, the Home Government retaining the power to fill up the skeleton which returned home under its old name, and with its old colors and associations. Her Majesty's Government are also willing that any Officers in the British army will be at liberty to engage in the Canadian service, and may do so for a time without forfeiting their rank on coming back to the Imperial service.

The period at which the troops are to be removed has formed the subject of several recent communications, and I need not now refer to it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GRANVILLE.

Governor General,

The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., &c., &c.

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*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy—CANADA—No. 198.)

DOWNING STREET, 27th July, 1870.

SIR,—On receiving from Her Majesty the seals of this office, I took an early opportunity of communicating with Mr. Campbell, the Postmaster-General of Canada, who has come to England to place before Her Majesty's Government the views of your Government on various questions connected with the Dominion.

Mr. Campbell brought under my consideration the following subjects :—

The first was the protection of the Canadian fisheries from encroachments by foreign fishing vessels. On this point I concur with your Ministers that it would be desirable

that the questions which have been so long in dispute with the United States, as to the geographical limits of the exclusive fishing rights of Canada under the Treaty of 1818, should be settled by a joint British and American Commission on which the Dominion should be represented. Her Majesty's Government will propose to the United States Government the appointment of such a Commission.

Now that the instructions given to Her Majesty's citizens and the Government vessels of Canada have been brought into harmony, I do not think it necessary in this Despatch to make any observations on the details of those instructions. I will only remark that I am most anxious to avoid any misunderstanding on this subject between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, and with this view the regulations to be issued for the fishing season of 1871, should be considered by the two Governments in good time before the season commences. Their nature must of course much depend on the establishment and progress of the proposed Commission, but I shall gladly receive from your Government, at the proper time, any statement on this subject, and shall give it my best attention.

2. The Bill authorizing the guarantee of the Fortification Loan, on which Mr. Campbell expressed some anxiety, is already before Parliament.

3. Mr. Campbell pressed strongly upon me that a representation should be made to the United States Government with reference to the late Fenian incursion into Canada, which has awakened such just feelings of indignation in the Dominion, and he urged the claims of Canada for reparation for the losses which she has sustained by that incursion.

Her Majesty's Government have carefully considered what steps it would be advisable to take in this matter, and I have to acquaint you that they are of opinion that in the first instance your Ministers should draw up a full and authentic statement of the facts and of the claims which they found upon them. This statement should be transmitted by you to Her Majesty's Government, in order that it may be laid by them before the Government of the United States, and I need scarcely say that whilst it should contain everything which is material to the case, it should be a document of such a character, as may properly be communicated to the Government of a State with which Her Majesty is on terms of amity.

4. Mr. Campbell, whilst stating the entire willingness of the Canadian Government to take measures for the defence of the Dominion, expressed a hope that an Imperial Garrison would be maintained at Quebec. You are so well acquainted with the general policy of Her Majesty's Government as to the distribution of Imperial troops that I need not enter into any further explanation ot that policy: and as regards the particular question of the garrison of Quebec you are already aware that it has been decided that a battalion of Infantry and a battery of Artillery shall remain there during the coming winter.

I cannot conclude without acknowledging the able and temperate manner in which Mr. Campbell brought under my consideration the various questions which have been discussed between us. The opportunity which I have had of explaining to him the views of Her Majesty's Government, has made it unnecessary for me to do more than briefly indicate in this Despatch the course which it is proposed to take.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) KIMBERLEY.

Governor General the Right Honorable
Sir John Young, Bart., G. C. B., &c., &c., &c.

*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy—CANADA—No. 220.)

DOWNING STREET, 11th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 154, of July 6th, forwarding the copy of a minute of your Privy Council, covering certain memoranda which have been given to the Honorable A. Campbell.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) KIMBERLEY.

Governor General,
The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B.

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*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy—CANADA—No. 258.)

DOWNING STREET, 5th October, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence respecting the loan to be raised by Canada for works of fortification, I have the honor to transmit to you six copies of the Imperial Act which was passed at the close of last Session, entitled "An Act to authorize the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to guarantee the payment of a loan to be raised by the Government of Canada for the construction of fortifications in that country."

6 Copies.

Chap. 82.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) KIMBERLEY.

Governor General,
The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

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*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy—CANADA—No. 259.)

DOWNING STREET, 6th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the War Office relating to the claim of that Department to the sums of £6 3s. 3d. and £13,151 8s. 6d. for stores supplied for the service of the Militia Department in Canada, and to the sum of £129 10s. 8d. for iron ordnance supplied for the Government of Nova Scotia.

13th Sept., 1870.

These claims have formed the subject of a series of despatches from the Secretary of State extending over a period of nearly four years, and I request that you will urge on your Government the necessity of enabling me to answer the repeated applications which have been made by the War Office on the subject of them.

I enclose a list of the despatches from the Secretary of State written on the various applications received from the War Office.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), FREDERIC ROGERS,
For the Earl of Kimberley.

Governor General,
The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

LIST OF DESPATCHES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Government of Nova Scotia, | No. 22 | Oct. | 20, 1866 |
| " " Canada, | " 67 | Aug. | 3, 1867 |
| " " " | No. 187 | Sept. | 25, 1869 |
| No. 136 | | February, | 5, 1867 |
| " 3 | | March, | 9, " |
| " 118 | | Nov., | 23, " |
| " 56 | | April, | 1, 1869 |
| " 148 | | July, | 29. " |
| " 22 | | Jan., | 26, 1870 |

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*Under Secretary for War to Under Secretary for Colonies.*

(Copy—No. 57—30—16,257,)

WAR OFFICE, 13th September, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to the letter from this Department (No. 57—3) -15,506) dated 18th January, 1870, and to previous correspondence respecting the following claims, namely: £6 3s. 3d., and £13,151 8s. 6d., for stores supplied for the service of Militia Departments in Canada, and £12) 10s. 8d. for Iron Ordnance suppplied for the Colonial Government, Nova Scotia. I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to request that you will move the Earl of Kimberley to state what steps have been taken for the settlement of the claims.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,) I. C. VIVIAN.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

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*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy—CANADA—No. 275.)

DOWNING STREET, 20th October, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 226, of the 29th of September, enclosing a copy of a letter which you had addressed to Lieutenant General Lindsay on his departure from Canada.

I have received, with much satisfaction, this acknowledgment on the part of yourself and of your Government, of the services of the Lieutenant General.

I have forwarded a copy of your Despatch to the Secretary of State for War.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) KIMBERLEY.

Governor General,
The Right Hon. the Lord Lisgar, &c., &c.

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*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy—CANADA—No. 288.)

DOWNING STREET, 4th November, 1870.

MY LORD,—I referred, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, a copy of your Despatch, No. 218, of the 24th September, respecting a battery of seven pounder guns and other stores, which the Dominion Government are anxious to purchase on the same terms as other reserve stores selected by them previously.

Mr. Secretary Cardwell has informed me in reply, that he consents to the sale of the battery and other stores, and will give the necessary orders to the Deputy Comptroller at Quebec.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) KIMBERLEY.

Governor General,
The Right Honorable,
The Lord Lisgar, G.C.B.

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*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy—CANADA—No. 324.)

DOWNING STEET, 31st December, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have received, and have forwarded to the War office a copy of your Despatch, No. 285, of the 7th instant, respecting the re-establishment at Toronto, Kingston and Montreal of the Schools of Military Instruction which were for some time closed in consequence of the departure of the Regular Troops.

I learn with much satisfaction the steps which are being taken for the instruction and training of the Military Cadets.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) KIMBERLEY.

The Governor General,
The Right Hon. the Lord Lisgar, G.C.B.

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*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy—CANADA—No. 328.)

DOWNING STREET, 9th January, 1871.

MY LORD,—I have been in communication with the Secretary of State for War on the subject of your Despatches, noted in the margin, respecting the terms of purchase by the Canadian Government of Reserve Military Stores, belonging to the Imperial Government, including certain guns and equipment for the Colonial Gunboat "Rescue."

No. 211, 14th Sept., 1870.
No. 236, 11th Oct.

Her Majesty's Government are willing to remit the charge of 15 per cent. for Departmental expenses on these purchases, and to accept payment in three equal yearly instalments, if the Canadian Government should desire it. But they entertain strong objections to a long standing unbalanced account in transactions of this kind, and are unable to consent that the payment should be spread over five years.

The Secretary of State for War cannot consent to a proposal which has been made, that the Canadian Government should be entitled to receive from the Imperial Stores in England any number of rifles of an improved pattern in exchange for the same number of Snider rifles which they may desire to return. Nor can he sanction any further reserve of such rifles being retained in Canada for the Dominion Government, as it

appears that the numbers included in the List of Reserve Stores, which the Canadian Government have applied to purchase, amounts to 31,270, and 43,870 breech-loading Rifles have already been handed over to them from the Imperial Stores as a free gift.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) KIMBERLEY.

Governor, the Right Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., &c., &c.

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*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy—CANADA—No. 335.)

DOWNING STREET, 19th January, 1871.

MY LORD,—With reference to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 283, of the 7th December. respecting the appointment of Lieutenant G. A. French of the Royal Artillery as Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores in the Dominion of Canada, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Militia, I have the honor to acquaint you that the Secretary of State for War has informed me that having communicated with His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, he has no objection to offer to the proposed appointment, provided Lieutenant French is willing to be placed on the seconded list.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) KIMBERLEY.

The Right Honorable Lord Lisgar,
Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

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(*Copy of Telegram.*)

OTTAWA, 29th September, 1870.

To His Excellency the Governor General.

The Council request you to address an official letter to General Lindsay, thanking him in the name of the Dominion for his services.

(Signed.) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Received in Quebec, September 29th, 1870.

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Schedule of Despatches from the Governor General, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of Defence.

| No. | Date. | | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 99 | May | 19, | 1870 |
| 131 | June | 9, | " |
| 142 | " | 23, | " |
| 154 | July | 6, | " |
| 181 | August | 5, | " |
| 186 | " | 25, | " |
| 194 | " | 31, | " |
| 211 | September | 14, | " |
| 218 | " | 24, | " |
| 226 | " | 29, | " |
| 236 | October | 11, | " |
| 280 | November | 30, | " |
| 283 | December | 7, | " |
| 284 | " | 7, | " |
| 285 | " | 7, | " |
| 13 | January | 14, | 1871. |

(No. 99.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, May 19, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit a Minute of the Privy Council of the Do-
29th May, 1870. minion stating that they have had under consideration your Lordship's
two Despatches, Nos. 40 and 41, of date February 12th last, and that they entirely concur
in the views expressed in the Memorandum (enclosed), of the Honorable the Minister
of Militia and Defence to whom the said Despatches were referred.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

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*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy—No. 131.)

OTTAWA, June 9th 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward herewith a Copy of a Minute of the Privy
9th June. Council recommending that the Honorable A. Campbell, the Postmaster
General, should be authorised to proceed to England in order "to endeavour to induce Her
Majesty's Government to take prompt action in the several matters" which are set
forth in the Minute.

2. Mr. Campbell is the Ministerial leader in the Senate, a gentleman of ability and
standing and well versed in Canadian affairs. He leaves for England in ten days or so
from this date.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable,
The Earl Granville, K.G., &c., &c., &c.

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*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy—No. 142.)

QUEBEC, June 23rd, 1870.

MY LORD,—On the 11th instant I had the honor to send to your Lordship the
11th June. following telegraphic message:—

"MONTREAL, June 11th, 1870.

"To Earl Granville.

"The Honorable Mr. Campbell, the Postmaster General, will proceed to England in
Despatch dated about ten days to confer with Her Majesty's Government on various
9th June. points of great interest to the Dominion. Despatch on subject sent
by to-day's mail."

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable,
The Earl Granville, K.G., &c., &c., &c.

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*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy—No. 154.)

NIAGARA, July 6th, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward herewith a Copy of a Minute of the Privy Council of the Dominion, covering certain memoranda which have been given to the Honorable A. Campbell, for his guidance in bringing under the notice of Her Majesty's Government the present position of the Canadian Fisheries question, and the views of this Government thereon.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable
The Earl Granville, K.G., &c., &c.

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*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 9th June, 1870.*

The Committee of the Privy Council having recently had under their consideration a number of questions of great importance to the Dominion, among which are the proposed withdrawal of Imperial troops from Canada; the question of fortifications; the recent invasion of Canadian Territory by citizens of the United States; and the previous threats and hostile preparations which compelled the Government to call out the Militia, and to obtain the consent of Parliament to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; the systematic trespasses on Canadian fishing grounds by United States fishermen; and the unsettled question as to the limits within which foreigners can fish under the Treaty of 1818:—are of opinion that it is desirable that their views on all these questions should be personally represented to Her Majesty's Government by a Member of the Privy Council; and they recommend that the Honorable the Postmaster General be requested to proceed to England, and to endeavour to induce Her Majesty's Government to take prompt action in the several matters above referred to, in accordance with the views expressed in the Minutes of Council relating thereto, and in any other Minutes which may hereafter be referred to him.

The Committee of Council are of opinion that the Postmaster General should call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the Reports of the 15th and 20th of December last, from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and should urge the importance of securing, with as little delay as possible, the restoration to Canada of the rights which she enjoyed prior to the Reciprocity Treaty, under the interpretation given to the Treaty of 1818, by the Crown Law Officers of England.

The Committee of Council cannot conceal their apprehension that, if the citizens of the United States are any longer permitted, as they have been during the last four years, to fish in waters where, according to our interpretation of the Treaty of 1818, they are trespassers, it may be more difficult to obtain an amicable solution of the point in dispute.

The Committee of Council are fully alive to the importance of taking action at an early period with regard to the construction of a Pacific Railroad through Canadian territory, but they think it better to postpone the consideration of the subject until after the departure of the Delegates from British Columbia, when instructions will be sent to the Postmaster General on this important subject.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

To His Excellency
The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart.,
Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Having been in June last requested to proceed to England to make personal representations to Her Majesty's Government on the several subjects hereinafter mentioned, and having discharged the duties entrusted to me, I beg to submit a report of my proceedings.

I found on my arrival in London that the death of the Earl of Clarendon which had occurred whilst I was at sea, rendered a change in the Colonial Office probable, and although Lord Granville was good enough to see me on the subject of my visit, it was not until the appointment of his successor that I had an opportunity of making those full representations which it was the desire of Your Excellency's Government I should submit on the several subjects referred to. Lord Kimberley honored me with repeated interviews, and received my representations with every attention and consideration.

1. *The Fenian invasion and troubles caused by them.*—Upon this subject I pointed out the troubles and losses which, during a number of years, had been caused to Her Majesty's subjects in Canada, by the Fenian marauders; that these men were American citizens, many of them not even Irish by descent; that they were enlisted, armed, and drilled in the large cities of the Union, under the orders of a Fenian Congress and Executive assuming the pretensions of a Government, the drilling occasionally even taking place in company with Militia Corps, under officers believed to hold commissions under the Government of the United States, the United States journals of the day giving the fullest publicity to everything which was being done. I described the Fenian invasions and repulse in 1866, and referred to the representations and the claim for indemnity made by Sir George Cartier and Mr. Macdougall on behalf of Canada to Her Majesty's Government with reference to the losses thereby caused, which were stated in a memorandum furnished to the Colonial Office by those gentlemen as amounting to several millions. I referred to the several alarms which had taken place since 1866, all attended with more or less injury to the country, and with more or less expenditure, and said that early in the present year the threatened invasion and the actual one had injured the country very much; that the loss with regard to industrial pursuits it would be difficult to estimate, and there had been a large expenditure in sending forward Volunteers to meet the invading forces. The number of men sent out was about 6,000 in April, and in May about 12,000—these numbers would be equivalent to calling out 60,000 and 120,000 in England. In answer to an inquiry by Lord Kimberly I said that I could not state the actual military expenditure with any accuracy, but that up to the time I left Canada it was supposed to be somewhere between five hundred and eight hundred thousand dollars, and that whatever it was, it formed but a small portion of the loss sustained by the country. We thought a very strong case might be made out for a demand for indemnity from the United States. Messrs. Cartier and Macdougall had asked that such a demand should be made with reference to the loss sustained in 1866, and we considered that we were entitled to ask for indemnity in reference to all the expenditure that had been since caused to us by the Fenians. Failing the obtaining of such an indemnity from the United States, we thought the Empire should join with Canada in meeting the losses: the Fenian difficulties were not of our creating, but grew out of real or imaginary wrongs that the Empire had in the past inflicted on Ireland, and we were fighting battles which were not ours but those of the Empire. We were quite ready as a portion of the Empire to bear our share of these or any other troubles in which the country might be involved, but it was not fair that we should be allowed to suffer alone all the losses and consequences of the Imperial acts or policy which were complained of, and I strongly urged that for the past and the future, should any further Fenian troubles arise, the Empire, as a whole, should bear the burden of resisting such attacks, and that Canada should only contribute as a portion of the Empire. Lord Kim-

berley suggested that the present generation of Canadians were as responsible for the alleged wrongs of Ireland as the present generation of their fellow subjects residing in Great Britain. Admitting this, I urged that the fair conclusion was that all alike, and not Canadians alone, should bear the losses and consequences of the course which had been in the past followed towards Ireland. His Lordship said it was impossible for him to dispose of the question, and he took for granted that I did not anticipate he would, but he would consider it himself and obtain early consideration of it by his colleagues, letting the Canadian Government know what view was taken.

2. *The withdrawal of the Imperial troops and the relations of Canada to the Empire.* On this subject I submitted to Lord Kimberley that when the Confederation of the several Provinces of British North America was suggested, it was agreed on all sides that it was a matter of both Imperial and Colonial Policy, that Canada felt assured in carrying out the scheme that it would have the advantage of the moral and material support of the Empire. We had undertaken the task, and so far, carried it out successfully, but at very considerable sacrifice, and a sacrifice that was likely to be continuous. There was a growing feeling in Canada of distrust in the disposition of the Imperial Government to give us that support to which we thought ourselves entitled. It was somewhat difficult to point out the exact grounds which had occasioned this feeling, but generally it proceeded from the tone adopted by public men, and particularly by members of the Government, in reference to Colonial and Canadian topics. There seemed to us to be a disposition to overlook the exertions we had made for the purpose of preserving the connexion, and to depreciate the strong feeling of attachment which subsisted towards the Mother Country, and we apprehended a tendency on the part of the Government to withhold from us that assistance and support so likely to cement the existing relations.

Lord Kimberley said that his attention had been called to the feeling of distrust to which I had referred, but that he thought nothing had been done by the British Government to afford any grounds for it: there was no desire to separate Canada from the Empire, and so long as we desired to remain connected they could not, either in duty or honor, do anything in the direction of severing the connexion: he thought the feeling of distrust not justified by anything that had occurred. The Government did not wish to interfere with the freedom of Canada's future, but so long as she chose to remain connected with the Empire, so long under all circumstances of foreign aggression was the Empire bound to maintain the Union, and would do so, but in internal affairs it was the duty of Canada to protect herself.

I said that we had for many years undertaken the maintenance of the internal peace of the country, but that we did not consider the Fenian invasion an internal trouble, but one proceeding from Imperial causes, from which the Imperial Government should protect us, or against the expense of which they should indemnify us. I urged that it would re-assure the public feeling in Canada very much if the garrison at Quebec were to be maintained: we did not ask this on account of the number of men which might be placed there, but because their presence would be to us a symbol of the sovereignty of the Empire. Quebec was an Imperial fortress, and the maintenance of the garrison of Her Majesty's troops there would be looked upon as indicating the determination in England to maintain the existing relations, and would have the most useful effect on public feeling in Canada. I pointed out that the argument which had been used that the maintenance of a garrison at Halifax was much the same as retaining one at Quebec, was not just, inasmuch as Halifax was 600 miles from Quebec, and the Railway, which Lord Granville had spoken of in Parliament, was not completed, and would not be for two or three years. I added that the French-Canadian population regarded with particular disfavor the withdrawal of the troops, and expressed a hope that the Government would reconsider the question.

Lord Kimberley said that the matter had been repeatedly and very fully considered, and that the decision that had been arrived at was not likely, he thought, to be departed from, but my representations should be considered.

3. *Fisheries.*—I urged upon Lord Kimberley the great importance to Canada of the fisheries, which employed a large number of seamen, and had many collateral pursuits

and industries dependent upon them. We possessed the whole of the herring and mackerel fisheries on the Western side of the Atlantic, the Americans having no inshore fisheries of any great value. This possession was of the first importance to us, and we felt exceedingly anxious that it should be maintained in accordance with Treaty rights. Induced by a strong sense of the responsibility involved in the matter, and out of deference to Imperial views we had proposed in 1865 the License System; we had given every possible opening in this direction at a sacrifice of our immediate interests in order that our affairs might not tend to endanger the peace of the Empire. This system had been continued to the present year, and we were satisfied that no advantageous results would be obtained from it.

Lord Kimberley admitted that the time had come when Canadians might reasonably expect that the state of things anterior to the Reciprocity Treaty should be reverted to, or that some other definite arrangements with the Americans, on this subject, should be arrived at. He added that he was glad that I had not mixed up the two questions of Reciprocity and the Fisheries, because he saw no reason to expect a renewal of that treaty: he agreed, he said, that the Fisheries question should be treated by itself. I said that we in Canada had arrived at similar conclusions. The policy of conciliation had been fully tried, and we ceased to expect anything from the Americans from it. We thought the only course now open to us was to ask the Imperial Government to fall back upon the rights which we enjoyed and maintained anterior to the Reciprocity Treaty, and I was directed to request this at the hands of the Government.

Lord Kimberley said there might be some difference with regard to the interpretation of the Treaty as to Bays. I replied that we thought it clear upon that point, but that the suggestion made by Mr. Adams in 1866, and adopted by Lord Clarendon, to have a joint commission to settle on the ground the line within which, under the Treaty, exclusive fishing was to be enjoyed would be a satisfactory mode, as far as the Canadian Government was concerned, of disposing of any difficulty which might exist as to the interpretation of the treaty as regards Bays: but I urged that should a Commission be appointed a representative from Canada should be upon it, and that its sittings should be held in America, and if possible in Ottawa or Halifax.

Lord Kimberley said he concurred in the suggestion for the settlement of whatever doubt might be found to exist as to the interpretation to be put upon the Treaty with regard to Bays; that he merely spoke his own views, however, but that he would bring the matter, at an early date, before his colleagues, and would then give a final answer.

4. *Fortifications.*—I found that the Guarantee Bill was about to be introduced into the House of Commons shortly after my arrival, as it subsequently was, and became law.

I had the fullest opportunity of presenting to Lord Kimberley the views of Your Excellency's Government, on the several questions referred to, and before leaving London he did me the honor to inform me of the conclusions which had been arrived at by Her Majesty's Government in reference to the matters which had been discussed. These conclusions were subsequently communicated to Your Excellency in his Lordship's Despatch of the 27th of July, and I need not here, therefore, particularly refer to them. I availed myself, however, of the opportunity afforded by their being communicated to me by Lord Kimberley to press for some indication as to the course Her Majesty's Government would pursue: 1st, in the event of the United States refusing to listen to any claims as to the losses inflicted upon us by the Fenian invasions, would they then, I asked, make the losses as the causes of them were Imperial, and unite with Canada in bearing them. He could not pledge the Government in advance: he did not wish to be understood as dissenting from my argument as to the equity of such an arrangement, nor as assenting to it: they would take it up when the result of their appeal to the Government of the United States should become known. 2nd, as regards the Fisheries—should the American Government refuse or neglect the suggestion for a Joint Commission, would they then fall back on the rights maintained anterior to 1854? He could not commit the Government in advance: they would urge the creation of a Commission in every way in their power. Should they fail they would consult with the Canadian Government, and with them, or

after hearing them, decide as to the course to be pursued, and the instructions to cruisers to be issued another year.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

By Your Excellency's
Most faithful servant,
A. CAMPBELL.

Ottawa, 10th September, 1870.

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*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy—No. 181.)

NIAGARA, August 5th, 1870.

Ottawa, August 1, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a communication from the Militia Department, from which your Lordship will perceive that I am requested to convey the thanks of the Canadian Government for certain arms and stores which the Imperial Government has handed over to the Dominion free of charge.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley.

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*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy—No. 186.)

QUEBEC, August 25, 1870.

Lt.-Col. Powell, August 24.
Sir G. Cartier, August 24.

MY LORD,—At the request of the Minister of Militia, Sir George E. Cartier, I beg to introduce to your Lordship Lieutenant Colonel Powell, Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, who goes to England to purchase clothing and stores for the use of the Dominion Militia.

2. Colonel Powell asks your Lordship's good offices in obtaining facilities for the discharge of the commission entrusted to him, and asks particularly that the Director of Army Clothing and the Superintendent of the Army Clothing Factory at Pimlico be requested to give him information and assistance.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley.

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*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy—No. 194.)

QUEBEC, August 31, 1870.

August 20, 1870.
1,598.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a communication from the Department of Militia and Defence, requesting me to convey to the Imperial authorities the thanks of the Canadian Government for four (4) eighteen (18) pounder batteries handed over to the Dominion Government free of charge.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley, &c., &c.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, August 20th, 1870.

With reference to the letter of the Military Secretary at Montreal, of the 30th ultimo, respecting four (4) eighteen pounder batteries handed over by the Imperial authorities to the Dominion Government, free of charge, the undersigned requests that His Excellency the Governor General will have the goodness to convey to the Imperial authorities the thanks of the Canadian Government for the valuable stores above referred to.

(Signed,) GEO. E. CARTIER,
Minister of Militia.

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*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy—No. 211.)

QUEBEC, September 14th, 1870.

August 22nd, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter handed to me by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, which conveys a statement of the terms on which the Canadian Government is willing to purchase certain reserves of arms, ammunition, and other stores, described in the Schedule dated Control Office of Canada, Montreal, 16th July, 1870, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of £168,808 11s. 3d. sterling, exclusive of a charge of 15 per cent. for Departmental expenses.

The Canadian Government propose to pay the amount in five annual instalments; and further, that the Imperial Goverment shall forego the charge of 15 per cent. for Departmental expenses on the value of the reserves now to be handed over, inasmuch as the Canadian Government undertake the care, safe-keeping, and issue of these reserves—*i. e.*, the risk and responsibility for which the charge of 15 per cent., in question is made.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley, &c., &c.

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*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy—No. 218.)

QUEBEC, September 24th, 1870.

Militia Department, 25th August, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward herewith, copies of a correspondence with reference to a battery of 7-pounder guns, the property of the Imperial Government, which the Canadian Government desire to purchase on the same terms as the reserve stores applied for in the letter from the Department of the Minister of Militia, of August 22nd.

2. The Canadian Government also wish to purchase, on similar terms, a supply of 300 iron bedsteads,—(200) two hundred to be delivered at Kingston, and (100) one hundred at Montreal.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley, &c., &c.

*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy—No. 226.)

QUEBEC, September 29th, 1870.

Sept. 29th, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter which, with the concurrence of the Dominion Government, I have addressed to Lieutenant-General the Hon. J. Lindsay, on his departure from Canada.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley, &c., &c.

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*The Governor General of Canada to the Lieutenant General Commanding.*

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, September 29th, 1871.

SIR,—On the eve of your return to England, I feel it to be my duty formally to express to you my appreciation of the services which you have rendered to the Dominion during the term of your brief command.

The arrangements which you directed for meeting the Fenian raid ensured its complete and prompt repulse at all points.

The organization of the military expedition to Fort Garry, entailed much labor and forethought, and involved constant communication with the Government of the Dominion, which you conducted throughout in a manner eminently satisfactory to all concerned.

The complete success of the expedition is the surest proof of the ability of the previous arrangements.

The changes consequent on the removal of the troops from Canada, and the handing over the forts and stores to the Canadian authorities, were also matters which occupied much time and attention, and I feel sure that the Ministry of the Dominion are sensible of your exertions and assiduity in that respect, as well as of the pains you have bestowed on elaborating a scheme for the future defence and Military organization of the country.

These services will, I have no doubt, be fully appreciated by Her Majesty's Government. They will be held in recollection in Canada, and I beg to tender you my thanks for the courtesy and frankness which have characterized all your relations with myself personally.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

Lieutenant General
The Hon. James Lindsay, &c., &c.

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*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy—No. 236.)

MONTREAL, October 11th, 1870.

27th Sept., 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a communication from the Department of Militia and Defence, with reference to the payment for the guns and equipment issued to the Colonial gun-boat "Rescue."

2. These guns were supplied by the Imperial authorities at the time of the late Fenian Raid, to meet "an extraordinary and pressing emergency." The Minister of Militia now

states that in his opinion this armament ought to be considered as a reserve, and he therefore requests that the payment may be allowed to be made under the same arrangement as that recently proposed for the purchase of reserve stores by the Dominion Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley, &c., &c.

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*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy.—No. 280.)

OTTAWA, November 30th, 1870.

MY LORD,—In compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 286, of October 31st, 1870, I have the honor to transmit herewith 12 copies of the Act respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, together with 12 copies of several other documents connected with its operations, as per schedule annexed.

In separate bags.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) LISGAR.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley, &c., &c.

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*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(No. 283.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, December 7th, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, Copy of an Order of the Privy Council, adopting the recommendation of the Adjutant-General of Militia, that an artillery officer be attached to the Militia Department of the Dominion, as an inspector of artillery and warlike stores, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Militia.

Dec. 1st, 1870.

I also enclose a copy of a further Order in Council, appointing Lieutenant G. A. French, R.A., to that position, with the consent of the Lieutenant General commanding.

Dec. 1, 1870.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) LISGAR.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley, &c., &c.

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*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 1st December, 1870.*

On a communication from the Adjutant-General of Militia, dated 14th November, 1870, stating that as the services of an artillery officer to be attached to the Militia Department have now become indispensable, not only to undertake proper charge of the

armament in the various forts recently handed over, and the very considerable amount of artillery stores and material necessary therefor, but to undertake generally the superintendence of all matters connected with the Artillery of the Dominion, and also to be available for the examination and instruction of the Artillery Cadets proposed to be instructed by the Militia Department in those districts where no regular troops are stationed; he, therefore, recommends that an artillery officer be attached to the Militia Department for this purpose; such officer to be thoroughly competent to undertake the duties required, and if possible to have passed through the Artillery School of Instruction at Shoeburyness, and on his appointment that he be nominated Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Militia, stationed at Head-quarters, Ottawa, and attached to the Adjutant-General's Office; and that he should receive the same rate of pay and allowances as received by a Deputy Adjutant-General of a District.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence, the Committee advise that an officer be appointed, with the rank, salary, &c., suggested in the foregoing Report of the Adjutant-General of Militia.

Certified.

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, P. C.

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*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 1st December, 1870.*

On a communication, dated 28th December, 1870, from the Adjutant General of Militia, referring to certain applications from the officers named in the margin of his letter, and belonging to H. M. Regular Army, to be employed on the Staff of the Militia Department, and submitting for favorable consideration the name of Lieut. G. A. French, R.A., in order that he may be appointed to perform the duties connected with the Artillery Service of the Dominion, in accordance with his Report of the 14th November.

He states that Lieut. French has, it appears, the necessary qualifications for such an appointment, and is strongly recommended by the Lieutenant General in command of H.M. Regular Army.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence, the Committee recommend that Lieut. French be appointed accordingly.

Certified.

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, P. C.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Militia and Defence, &c., &c.

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*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy—No. 284.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, December 7th, 1870.

Nov. 26th, 1870.
46-5

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose for your Lordship's information, copy of a report of a Committee of the Privy Council of the

Dominion, advising that under the authority of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 40, that Monday, the 9th January next, be appointed for the commencement of the enrolment of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada for 1870.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) LISGAR.

The Right Honerable
The Earl of Kimberley, &c., &c.

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*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy—No. 285.)

OTTAWA, December 7th, 1870.

December 1st, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a Minute of the Privy Council of the Dominion, approving a Report by the Adjutant General of Militia, and the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, relating to the re-establishment, under militia officers, of the Schools of Military Instruction in Toronto, Kingston and Montreal, closed for some months past in consequence of the departure of the regular troops from those towns.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) LISGAR.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley, &c., &c.

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*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy—No. 13.)

OTTAWA, January 14th, 1871.

12th Jan., 1871.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 259, of October 6th, 1870, with reference to a claim from the War Office to the sums of £6 3s. 3d. and £13,151 8s. 6d., for stores supplied for the use of the Militia Department, and £129 10s. 8d. for iron ordnance.

2. I beg to enclose a Copy of a Minute of the Privy Council covering a report of the Minister of Militia on these claims. Your Lordship will perceive that the Minister is prepared to make arrangements for the payment of the two smaller sums, viz.: £6 3s. 3d. and £129 10s. 8d., but as regards the larger sum of £13,151 8s. 6d. he pleads that the Government of Canada is not indebted.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) LISGAR.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley, &c., &c.

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GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, March 6th, 1871.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 1st instant, I have now the honor to forward, herewith, a copy of the military correspondence relating to the withdrawal of Her Majesty's Troops and the Defence of the Dominion of Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
F. TURVILLE.
Governor's Secretary.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for Canada, &c., &c.

Schedule of Despatches from the Military Authorities in Canada, relating to the Withdrawal of the Troops and the Defence of the Dominion.

| From whom. | Date. |
|---|---|
| Lt.-Colonel Earle | May 21 1870. |
| Lt.-General Commanding | „ 27 „ |
| Lt.-Colonel Earle | June 1 „ |
| „ „ | „ 8 „ |
| Lt.-General Commanding | „ 16 „ |
| „ „ | „ 16 „ |
| Lt.-Colonel Earle | July 20 „ |
| Lt.-General Commanding | „ 26 „ |
| „ „ | Aug. 4 „ |
| „ „ | „ 19 „ |
| „ „ | „ 19 „ |
| „ „ | Sept. 9 „ |
| Colonel Hamilton | Oct. 10 „ |
| „ „ | Nov. 19 „ |
| Lt. General Doyle | „ 25 „ |
| „ „ | „ 26 „ |

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*Colonel Earle to Colonel McNeill.*

(Copy—C. 8,877.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 21st May, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to my letters, (C. 8,680) 29th March, (C. 8,681) 29th March, (C. 8,685) 30th March, 1870, which have never been answered,

I have now the honor to inform you, that the subjects to which they referred were submitted to the Secretary of State for War at the same time in a communication (copy enclosed) upon which in *red ink* are written the Secretary of State for War's instructions thereon.

A. 13,386.

From it you will learn, 1st that barrack and hospital equipment will be issued only on repayment.

2. That the armament of the works includes everything in R. A. charge, in the event of the equipment being insufficient the Colonel Commanding R. A. will complete it, and has already received orders to do so.

3. That the issue of Reserve Stores will be made only on repayment at the time of transfer.

The Lieutenant General observes, that the decision as to the time of payment for the Reserve Stores has been arrived at without the Secretary of State for War having the views of the Canadian Government before him. Had these views been expressed in reply to my letter, (C. 8,685) of 30th March, and been submitted to the War Office by the officer in command, the decision might have been greatly modified in accordance with them. As it is, the Lieutenant General fears that the decision may interfere with the establishment of a reserve of stores, and that Canada will be thus left without the most necessary munitions of war.

He desires, therefore, to press upon the Canadian Government the necessity of replying at once to the queries in my letter (C. 8,685) of 30th March, and further to ask if the terms offered in the enclosure are accepted.

The importance of establishing a good reserve of stores for the forces of the Dominion is so very great that Lieutenant General Lindsay is prepared to forward any representation the Canadian Government desire to make on this subject, with his strong support.

I am also to request replies to my letters, (C. 8,680) of 29th March, and, (C. 8,681) of 29th March, as to the requirements of the Canadian Government in hospital and barrack equipment and reserves of artillery for the armament.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) WM. EARLE,
Military Secretary.

The Military Secretary,
To H. E. the Governor General, &c., &c.

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(57—Canada—531—B—477.)

WAR OFFICE, 23rd April, 1870.

DEPUTY CONTROLLER, CANADA.—See the following replies to the questions herein raised by you.

(Signed,) G. BALFOUR,
For Controller in Chief.

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(Copies.)

CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA,
MONTREAL, 29th March, 1870.

CONTROLLER IN CHIEF,—Adverting to War Office Memorandum of the 24th ultimo—(Canada, 16—286)—I have the honor to request instructions on the following points :—

1st. As regards the reserve of stores sanctioned to be retained for the Dominion Government, by War Office letter of the 6th September, 1869 (57 Canada—295), it is presumed that concurrently with the withdrawal of the troops from Canada, and the surrender to the Dominion Government of the buildings, &c., the Military Store Establishment will be withdrawn, and that no part of it will be retained in Canada, solely to look after the reserve in question. Under these altered circumstances, it is submitted, that in lieu of the arrangement sanctioned by the above-named War Office letter of the 6th September, the whole of the reserve stores should, in the course of the ensuing summer, be handed over to the sole charge of the Dominion Government, to be paid for by it at such time as may be decided upon, between it and the Imperial Government.

The obvious advantages to the Imperial Government of adopting such a course, would be freedom from all risk, responsibility and establishment in connection with the reserve stores, and from all chance of disagreement regarding the condition or suitability of the stores, when required for use, from time to time, by the Dominion Government?

*Ans.*—[The reserve of stores may be handed over to the Canadian Government as proposed, but their value must be recovered at the time of transfer.]

2nd. As regards the armament to be handed over to the Dominion Government with the fortifications; what is to be included under the service armament? Are side arms to be included, and if so, to what extent?

*Ans.*—[The armaments comprise the guns, carriages, &c., on the works, and the ammunition and stores belonging thereto, in artillery charge.]

Are projectiles and ammunition to be handed over, and if so, in what quantities and on what terms? Are any guns to be handed over as a reserve, in addition to those on the works, and, if so, to what extent, and on what terms?

*Ans.*—[In the event of the stores in artillery charge being insufficient for the equipment of the mounted ordnance, such articles may be issued from stores, as the officer

commanding Royal Artillery may consider necessary to complete the equipment. If any reserve guns are required, the issue may be made on payment.]

3rd. As regards the surrender of the barracks and hospitals to the Dominion Government, is any equipment to be handed over with the buildings, and, if so, upon what terms?

*Ans.*—[In handing over the barracks and hospitals to the Dominion Government, the buildings and lands only should be transferred free of cost, any equipment, if required, being paid for.]

(Signed,) G. B.

The Dominion Government has been invited to express its views regarding the arrangement suggested in paragraph 1, for transferring to its sole charge the reserve stores, and also its wishes regarding the ammunition, &c., referred to in paragraph 2, and the barrack and hospital equipment, referred to in paragraph 3.

Pending this reply, I am desirous of ascertaining the course which the Secretary of State for War would wish followed, in order that no unnecessary delay may occur in dealing with the stores in Canada.

(Signed,) B. H. MARTINDALE.

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*The Lieutenant General Commanding to the Governor General.*

(Copy—C. 8,900.)

HEAD QUARTERS,
MONTREAL, 27th May, 1870.

SIR,—In my letter of the 14th April, I had the honor to acquaint your Excellency with the instructions I had received from the Colonial Office, with respect to my giving the Government of your Excellency every assistance in making such military arrangements as they may consider necessary on the withdrawal of the troops.

The points enumerated were—

1st. Facilities were to be afforded for enabling officers and soldiers to take service under the Canadian Government, even to the extent of one entire battalion, the Headquarters returning to England.

2nd. Half-pay officers were to be allowed to take service under the Government of Canada, without forfeiting their rank in the army, and were to revert to half-pay when they ceased such service.

3rd. That Her Majesty's Government expressed themselves anxious to afford the Dominion Government all possible assistance in organizing such a military and naval power as they may consider necessary.

I requested an early consideration of the question, which could not be postponed, inasmuch as two regiments were under orders to leave the country before the autumn, and another, essentially Anglo-Canadian, was to be disbanded.

I pointed out to your Excellency's consideration that a number of officers and men of the Royal Canadian Rifles, and probably of other corps, would be prepared to transfer their services to the Colonial Government; and in another letter respecting the composition of the force for the expedition to Red River, I also drew attention to the advantage of engaging the services of a portion of the Royal Canadian Rifles.

I have not yet been favored with a reply to my letter of the 14th April, except to one point, viz., that "the Government did not intend to avail themselves of the proffered "services of the men of the Royal Canadian Rifles," and this decision has been still further confirmed by the Adjutant General of Militia, that with regard to the Red River Expedition, the Government would not accept Royal Canadian Riflemen until after they were discharged.

In again addressing your Excellency, I am well aware that the Dominion Government must be the best judges of what their military policy should be, now that they have before them the Imperial policy with respect to Her Majesty's troops. But in pursuance of the instructions I have received, and anxious as I am to give any assistance to the Dominion Government as to any military arrangement which they may think it expedient to make, I think it my duty again to point out to your Excellency the necessity of giving an early consideration to the points hereinafter mentioned.

I do not propose to make any suggestions as to the future military system of these two Provinces with regard to the militia, or the larger question of a standing force, though, if required, I shall be prepared to do so.

There are, however, important military positions which should be occupied, and which must be considered with reference to the military system, viz., Fort Henry, Kingston; Isle aux Noix, St. Johns, and Quebec.

There are also the Seat of Government and the Commercial Capital. The two former are places of considerable importance, and will be evacuated by Her Majesty's troops during this summer.

I am conversant with the military system of the country, and however complete the organization may be, as regards the system laid down, yet there is no provision for the permanent employment of a force for the purpose of forming garrisons.

There is, however, one suggestion which I am again anxious to bring under your Excellency's consideration, viz., that of establishing an affiliated military system with the Mother Country. It seems to me to be worthy of consideration, that the organization of the Imperial and Colonial forces, their staff and control arrangements should be similar, so that they might work together upon one system in the event of war. It appears to me that it would maintain a military connection which would be mutually advantageous. In reference to this subject, I beg to refer you to my letter of the 14th April.

There will be in charge of the Dominion Government expensive armaments upon works at Toronto, Kingston, Isle aux Noix, and Quebec, with side-arms, ammunition and small stores. These will get into confusion, and deteriorate, unless a staff is organized for their supervision. A Master-gunner, or District Clerk, trained in the Royal Artillery, is necessary at each place.

With reference to the above, I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that I shall be prepared to return to Canada the lands and buildings at Toronto, which already belong to her, as well as the fortifications and armaments, in about a fortnight, and those of Kingston and Isle aux Noix in July.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JAS. LINDSAY,
Lt. General.

To His Excellency
The Governor General of Canada, &c.,
Ottawa.

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*Col. Earle to Col. McNeill.*

(Copy—C. 8,915.)

MONTREAL, 1st June, 1870.

SIR,—On the 27th May, the Lt.-General Commanding, received instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, through the Governor General, to "suspend during continuance of Fenian raid, all movements for the withdrawal of the troops from the Dominion."

I am now to enquire whether His Excellency approves of the measures preparatory

to carrying out the original orders of the Government for the withdrawal of troops, such as the sale of Royal Artillery horses, and the return of field battery equipment into stores, being proceeded with.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) WM. EARLE,
Military Secretary.

The Military Secretary
To His Excellency the Governor General.

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*Col. Earle to Col. McNeill.*

(1596—Copy—C. 8,969—quote.)

MONTREAL, 8th June, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lieut. General Commanding, to enclose for submission to His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of a letter from the War Office, in which the Secretary of State for War declines to accede to the Lieutenant General's suggestion, that two companies of the battalion remaining in Canada during next winter, should be stationed at Ottawa.

A. 13,540.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) WM. EARLE,
Military Secretary.

The Military Secretary
To His Excellency the Governor General, &c., &c.

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*Sir Edward Lugard to the Lieut. General.*

(Copy—No. 058—188.)

WAR OFFICE, 26th May, 1870.

SIR,—I have laid before the Secretary of State for War, your letter of the 15th ultimo, E. 2,417, respecting your proposed arrangements in furtherance of the withdrawal of troops from the Dominion of Canada, and I am to signify his approval of them.

A. 13,540.

Mr. Cardwell has had under his consideration your suggestion, that, during the next winter, two companies of the 60th Regiment should be stationed at Ottawa, the seat of Government, and he desires me to acquaint you that, as Her Majesty's Government are aware of no reason which would render such a measure necessary, he must adhere to the instructions which have already been given for the concentration, during the winter, at Quebec of all the force remaining in that Province and in the Province of Ontario.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDWARD LUGARD.

Lieutenant General Hon. James Lindsay, &c., &c.

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*The Lieutenant General Commanding to the Governor General.*

(Copy—C. 8,999—quote.)

MONTREAL, 16th June, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to your Excellency's communication of the 3rd June, 1870, enclosing a reply to my letters of the 14th April and 27th May, 1870; and an Order in Council dated 20th May, 1870, respecting withdrawal of Regular Troops, and Military Policy connected with the Dominion, I have the honor to inform

1,523.

you, that it will give me much pleasure to have a personal conference with the Minister of Militia on the future Military arrangements of the Country.

The original instruction I received from the Imperial Government, was based upon the expectation that the Dominion Government would avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the disbandment of the Royal Canadian Rifles, and removal from Canada of several batteries of Artillery, and two Regiments of the Line, to have raised a force of a permanent character for service.

It is, however, evident from correspondence which has taken place, and upon information afforded me, that the plan does not receive favor with the Dominion Government. It, therefore, becomes my duty to consider the question from a different point of view, and as based upon the Militia system as it exists. I, therefore, propose to submit a memorandum to your Excellency upon the subject, making such suggestions as appear to me to be adapted to the circumstances, and still keeping in view the proposed withdrawal of the Regular Forces.

I shall afterwards propose to confer personally with the Minister of Militia and Defence, at such time as we may agree upon.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JAS. LINDSAY,
Lieut. General Commanding at Ont. and Quebec.

His Excellency the Right Honorable
Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c.

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*The Lieutenant General Commanding to the Governor General.*

(Copy—C. 9,000—quote.)

MONTREAL, 16th June, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint Your Excellency, that the whole of the men of the Royal Canadian Rifles will be discharged during the month of July. The garrisons of Kingston and Isle aux Noix, are at present occupied by this regiment.

I shall, therefore, be prepared to deliver over the works with their armament, the stores in artillery charge, the land, buildings, &c., at those stations, as well as such reserve stores as the Dominion Government have determined to retain, on the 1st of August, which will give the Government sufficient time to consider in what manner they will assume the charge of these fortified places.

The importance of Isle aux Noix consists in it commanding the river approach to St. Johns, and under the consideration of a predatory and hostile population of Fenians in the United States, I do not think it would be expedient to leave the armament on the works unless there is a garrison of at least 30 men who could be rapidly re-enforced, and I should not think myself warranted in leaving any armament there, unless it be occupied by a garrison.

Though the argument of danger from the same cause may not so justly apply to Kingston, from the proximity of the Fort to the town and the presence of a Militia Force in the city, still I consider that Fort Henry should be garrisoned by a battery of about 50 men

I do not here touch upon the care of armament and munitions of war, as they will come into the general question of military policy.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JAS. LINDSAY,
Lieut.General Commanding Ont. and Quebec.

His Excellency
Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Governor General, &c., &c.

*Colonel Earle to Colonel McNeill.*

(Copy—C. 9,034.)

MONTREAL, 29th June, 1870.

SIR,—The Commanding Royal Engineer reports the final evacuation of the New
A. 13,641. Fort, Toronto, and desires to hand it over as soon as possible to its owners, the Dominion Government. I am to request that an Agent of the Government may be put into communication at once with Colonel Hamilton for this purpose.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) WM. EARLE,
Military Secretary.

The Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor General.

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*Colonel Earle to Colonel McNeill.*

(C. 9,107.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 20th July, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to the last paragraph of my letter to you, C. 7,659 of 18th June,
A. 13,741. 1869, I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a War Office letter, (57—Canada —345), of 1st July, 1870, in which the Secretary of State for War has, upon the recommendation of the Lieut. General Commanding, approved of the nine (9) Pounder Field Batteries, certain S. M. Iron Ordnance, and some M. L. Arms, which were issued on loan to the Militia, being made over to Canada free of charge.

I enclose a statement in detail of the Stores thus made a free gift to the
A. 13,756. Dominion.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) WM. EARLE,
Military Secretary.

The Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor General.

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(No. 57—Canada—345.)

WAR OFFICE, 1st July, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 10th June, 1870 (B—551), containing the information called for in Minute from this Office to the Deputy Controller, Montreal, dated 14th May, 1870, (57—Canada—339), respecting the 9 Pounder Batteries and other Stores comprised in the list forwarded with the Deputy Controller's letter of 23rd April, 1870 (B—507).

Under the explanation afforded in your letter, Mr. Cardwell sanctions the issue, free of charge, to the Canadian Government, of the 9 Pounder S. B. Batteries with their carriages, waggons and side arms; and of the S. B. Iron Ordnance and carriages inserted in the list above mentioned; also, of the muzzle-loading arms and swords detailed in the List C, which accompanied your letter.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) H. K. STORKS.

The General Officer
Commanding H. M. Forces in Canada,
Montreal.

STATEMENT shewing the number and description of Stores remaining in possession of the Volunteer Militia in Canada; of those issued on loan between 1856, and March, 1869, and now handed over as a free gift to the Dominion.

| DESCRIPTION OF STORES. | Number. |
|---|---|
| Accoutrements, infantry, buff, sets | 70 |
| " royal artillery, slings, carbine | 60 |
| " cavalry pouch, japanned | 30 |
| " pouches, black, infantry | 69 |
| " pouches, cap | 1,575 |
| Augers, fuze | 2 |
| Axes, cavalry with caps and strings | 8 |
| " felling | 72 |
| " hand or hatchet | 63 |
| " pick | 72 |
| Axletrees, iron, 9 prs. | 8 |
| Bags, corn, 2 bushel | 112 |
| " 1 bushel | 1 |
| Bags, fuze | 6 |
| " black | 16 |
| " blue | 64 |
| Bags, nose | 155 |
| Barrels, cartridge, quarter | 5 |
| " powder, whole | 1 |
| Bars, splinter, spare | 16 |
| Basils, brown | 66 |
| Baskets for oil bottles | 12 |
| Bayonets, pattern 1853 | 4 |
| Bellows, smith, small | 2 |
| Belts, bayonet, black | 77 |
| " sword, waist, buff | 365 |
| Bills, hand | 74 |
| Bins, corn | 4 |
| Bits, hand service | 2 |
| Blankets, barrack | 105* |
| Blocks, anvil | 1 |
| Borax lbs. | $9\frac{13}{16}$ |
| Boxes, fuze, black | 28 |
| " blue | 84 |
| Bottoms, wood, for shot, gun, 9-pounder | 7 |
| " " " 6-pounder | 353 |
| " " howitzer, 24-pounder | 20 |
| " " " 12-pounder | 72 |
| Breechings, rope tarred, gun or howitzer | 2 |
| Bridles, mouthing | 17 |
| " watering | 16 |
| Brushes, armorers, for harness | 90 |
| " harness, hard | 122 |
| " " soft | 21 |
| " horse | 160 |
| " water | 52 |
| Bugles with strings | 7 |

* And 12 unserviceable.

| | Number. |
|---|---|
| Buckles, roller, dozens, brass $\frac{3}{4}$ inch | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " " $\frac{3}{8}$ inch | 1 |
| " " bright $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch | $19\frac{1}{4}$ |
| " " " $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch | 25 |
| " " " 1 inch | $25\frac{17}{12}$ |
| " " " $\frac{7}{8}$ inch | 5 |
| Buckets, leather, cavalry | 144 |
| " fire engines | 1 |
| Buckets, roller, dozens, bright, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch | $26\frac{11}{12}$ |
| Boxes, fuel | 3 |
| " tin tube | 8 |
| " tube, Soper's pattern | 2 |
| Canvas, yards, common | 18 |
| " packing | 8 |
| Cans, tin, oil | 12 |
| Caps, sponge, painted, gun and howitzer : 9 and 6-pounder, 24 and 12-pounder<br>" mortar 10 inch<br>" gun 32-pounder<br>" gun 24-pounder<br>" howitzer 24 and 12 pounders | 64 |
| Caps, percussion | 3,870 |
| Caps, snap, with patent chain | 60,683 |
| " artillery pattern, 1853, with steel scabbards and sword bayonets complete | 47 |
| " cavalry pattern, '56 | 500 |
| " Spencer's repeating breech-loader | 900 |
| Canteens, wood | 283 |
| Carcasses, round, $4\frac{2}{5}$ inch | 8 |
| " $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch | 4 |
| Carriages, travelling, with wheels, gun, 9-pounder | 25 |
| " " howitzer, 24-pounder | 9 |
| Carriages, sleigh, gun, 9-pounder | 4 |
| " howitzer, 24 pounder | 2 |
| Carriages, ammunition sleigh, gun, 9-pounder | 8 |
| " " howitzer, 24 pounder | 4 |
| Carriages, wood, garrison, complete, standing with trucks, beds and coins, with elevating screws, 32-pounder, 56 cwt. | 11 |
| Carriages, wood, garrison, complete, standing with trucks, beds and coins, with elevating screws, 24 pounder, 50 cwt. | 3 |
| Carriages, wood, garrison, complete, standing with trucks, beds and coins, with elevating screws, 12 pounder | 1 |
| Carriages, wood, garrison, complete, standing with trucks, beds and coins, with elevating screws, 9-pounder | 1 |
| Carriages, wood, garrison complete, with stands, trucks, with beds and coins, without elevating screws, 24-pounders, 50 cwt. | 6 |
| Carriages, wood, garrison, complete, with stands, trucks, with beds and coins, without elevating screws, 9-pounders | Nil. |
| Carriages, wood, naval, complete, with coins, linch-pins, beds and trucks, 32-pounders | 2 |
| Cartouches, canvas | 378 |
| Carts, musket ball | 5 |
| Carts, forage | 1 |
| Cases, cartridge, leather, No. 6 | 4 |
| " leather, hand-saw | 33 |
| " packing | 98 |

| | Number. |
|---|---|
| Casks, packing | 231 |
| Cavesons, with cords and trees | 1 |
| " and cords | 1 |
| Cartridges, flannel, empty, gun, 6 pounder, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. | 899 |
| " " " 9 " 3 " | 403 |
| " " " 24 " 8 " | 3 |
| " " " 32 " 10 " | 6 |
| " " " sort | 2 |
| " " howitzer, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. | 600 |
| " flannel, filled, gun, 12 and 9 pounder | 931 |
| " " howitzer, 24 " | 168 |
| " " bursters, $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | 90 |
| " musket ball | 4,000 |
| " carbine, common | 750 |
| " flannel, filled, gun, 6 pounder, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. | 1,552 |
| " howitzer, 12 pounder, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. | 332 |
| " " " 1 " | 49 |
| " bursters, 5 ozs. | 122 |
| " " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " | 69 |
| " " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " | 83 |
| Chalk, lbs., white | 22 |
| Chest, arm | 1,293 |
| Cloths, horse, blue | 30 |
| Colors, camp, red | 50 |
| " yellow | 36 |
| Compasses, with sweeps | 18 |
| Combs, curry | 66 |
| " mane, with sponge | 77 |
| Copperas, green, lbs | $11\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cords, forage, sets (2 to a set) | 130 |
| Cords, whip, lbs | $19\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Cordage, white yarn, spun, 3 threads, lbs | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Couples for traces | 160 |
| Covers, metal, hammer | 2 |
| " sight | 2 |
| Coins, wood of sorts | 2 |
| Cutters, chaff | 1 |
| Duck, Russia, yards | 26 |
| Felloes in the rough | 10 |
| Fids, wood, gun, 24-pounder | 1 |
| Files, saw, tenon, sort | 16 |
| Flints, carbine | 24 |
| Flock, lbs.. | 173 |
| Fuzes, spherical, C.D.E. & 1 inch | 646 |
| " common for shell, 4, 2 & 5 inch | |
| " " " $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch | |
| Glue, lbs. | 67 |
| Grease, lbs. | 196 |
| Gins, complete with tackles, triangles, levers, and wood-trucks, 18 feet | 1 |
| Hair, doe's, lbs. | 176 |
| Hammers, claw, middling | 28 |
| " " small | 8 |
| " wrench | 5 |
| " percussion, D.A., gun metal | 2 |

| | Number. |
|---|---|
| Handspikes, common, bevelled, 6 feet | 29 |
| " traversing | 51 |
| Hangers, sergeants | 2 |
| Harness, bridles, heads with bits | 25 |
| " curb-chain | 245 |
| " reins, bearing | 45 |
| " " leading | 20 |
| " collars, headstall | 97 |
| " " horse | 20 |
| " chain reins | 96 |
| " housings, collar | 193 |
| " buckling, pieces | 51 |
| " hames, iron, pairs | 15 |
| " straps, hame | 40 |
| " cloak case | 210 |
| " saddles, luggage | 7 |
| " pannels " | 10 |
| " logs, chain | 244 |
| " cruppers | Nil. |
| " straps, cloak | 424 |
| " " flank | 103 |
| " " luggage | 273 |
| " girths, saddle | 10 |
| " valises, blue cloth | 67 |
| " breechings, near | 7 |
| " " off | 5 |
| " traces, leading | 13 |
| " " wheel | 24½ |
| " surcingles | 76 |
| " leggings | 16 |
| " whips, lounging | 5 |
| " " short | 161 |
| " wallets, pairs | 2 |
| " skins, sheep, drivers | 15 |
| " saddles, riding, drill | 40 |
| " pannels, saddle | 40 |
| " stirrups, iron | 80 |
| " leathers, stirrup | 80 |
| " cruppers | 40 |
| " girths | 40 |
| Haversacks, white | 392 |
| Heads, spare, rammer, gun, 9-pounder | 28 |
| " " " 6 " | 13 |
| " " howitzer, 24-pounder | 15 |
| " " " 12 " | 4 |
| " sponge, gun, 9-pounder | 24 |
| " " " 6 " | 18 |
| " " howitzer, 24-pounder | 9 |
| " " " 12 " | 9 |
| " hides, brown, light | 13¼ |
| " " heavy | 29 |
| " hides, saddle-seat | 7 |
| " " white horse | 5¼ |
| Hooks, shell, lug-hand | 4 |

| | Number. |
|---|---|
| Implements, musket, cramps, main-spring | 333 |
| " " nipples, spare | 4,392 |
| " " stoppers, muzzle | 60 |
| " percussion rifle, ball-drawers | 527 |
| " " cramp, main-spring | 4 |
| " " jags, brass | 5,874 |
| " " nipple, keys | 10 |
| " " " spare | 67 |
| " " shell and fuze, field service, sets, No. 1 | 32 |
| " " " " No. 2 | 24 |
| " " " " No. 3 | 8 |
| " Spencer's rifle, rods, wiping | 290 |
| " " screw-drivers | 2,900 |
| " " thongs | 2,900 |
| Iron, cwt. qrs. lbs., bolt | 1 0 2 |
| " hoop, $\frac{3}{4}$-inch | 0 0 22 |
| " old of sorts | 5 1 12 |
| Irons, priming sets | 51 |
| Jacks, lifting | 32 |
| Jars for percussion caps | 1 |
| Kegs | 1 |
| Kettles, camp, Flanders | 32 |
| Kegs, iron, spring lock | 72 |
| Knives, laboratory, small | 36 |
| Knots, buff, swords | 227 |
| Lanyards, friction tube, garrison | 85 |
| Lassos, with traces | 10 |
| Leathers, spare, snap-cap | 104 |
| Levels, spirit | 9 |
| Lines, cord or Hambro', skeins | 16 |
| Locks, pad of sorts | 216 |
| Marline, white, skeins | 24 |
| Match, lbs. quick | $18\frac{14}{16}$ |
| " slow | 166 |
| Measures, wood, half peck | 9 |
| " quarter-peck | 6 |
| Muskets, extra service, sergeants | 6 |
| " " privates | 206 |
| " flint, Indian pattern | 1 |
| " percussion, altered from flint | 1 |
| " rifles, muzzle-loading, Enfield pattern, 1853 | 365 |
| " " " short Enfield pattern, 1856 | 596 |
| " " " percussion, Lovell's | 60 |
| " Snider's converted rifles, complete, breech-loaders, pattern 1853 | 30,500 |
| " " " " " 1860 | 2,100 |
| " Spencer's repeating rifle, complete | 2,000 |
| Nails, iron, lbs., rose, No. 13 | $64\frac{3}{4}$ |
| " " " 14 | $59\frac{1}{4}$ |
| " " " 15 | 75 |
| " " " 16 | $66\frac{1}{4}$ |
| " " " 17 | $60\frac{1}{4}$ |
| " brad, " 92 | $11\frac{1}{4}$ |
| " " " 93 | $17\frac{1}{4}$ |
| " " " 94 | 23 |

| | Number. |
|---|---|
| Nails, iron, lbs., rose, No. 97 | 10¼ |
| „ clasp, „ 31 | 38½ |
| „ „ „ 32 | 64¼ |
| „ „ „ 33 | 78 |
| „ „ „ 34 | 73¾ |
| „ clout, „ 51 | 26 |
| „ „ „ 52 | 60 |
| „ „ „ 53 | 65 |
| „ „ „ 54 | 70 |
| „ „ „ 55 | 34 |
| „ „ „ 57 | 50 |
| „ „ „ 59 | 32½ |
| „ „ „ 61 | 54¾ |
| „ tacks, „ 72 | 14 |
| „ „ „ 73 | 17½ |
| „ „ „ 74 | 6 |
| „ spikes, 5 inch | 59½ |
| „ horse-shoe | 2 |
| Needles, brass, laboratory | 64 |
| „ worsted | 50 |
| Nipples, spare | 5,305 |
| Oakum, lbs. | 109 |
| Oil, neatsfoot, gallons | 75 |
| Ordnance :— | |
| Bronze guns, 9-pounder | 28 |
| „ „ 6 | 1 |
| „ howitzer, 24-pounder | 9 |
| „ „ 12 | 1 |
| Iron guns, 32-pounder, 56 cwt. | 13 |
| „ 24 „ 50 cwt. | 9 |
| „ 12 „ | 1 |
| „ 9 „ 8½ feet | 1 |
| Pans, tin, oil | 9 |
| Paper, blue, quires, sheets | 6.14 |
| Perches, spare | 8 |
| „ in the rough for Ambulance Waggon | 6 |
| Pickets, park | 31 |
| Pickers, hoofs | 50 |
| Pincers, iron, for fuzes | 5 |
| Pins, linch | 72 |
| Pitch, lbs. | 16 |
| Plummets, lead | 2 |
| Pockets, tube, with straps | 68 |
| Portfires, L.S. | 739 |
| Powder, fine grain, lbs | 23 |
| Primers, tin | 12 |
| Prolongs | 32 |
| Punches, for vent | 48 |
| Quadrants, gunner's brass, with case | 1 |
| Rammers, gun, smooth bore, 32-pounder | 2 |
| „ „ 24-pounder | 3 |
| Reins, driving, long pairs | 6 |
| Resin, lbs. | 19 |
| Rods, iron, for pointing mortars, with plank | 2 |

| | Number. |
|---|---|
| Ropes, drag, pairs, light | 77½ |
| Rugs, horse | 8 |
| Rules, measuring 2 feet | 3 |
| Sacks, corn | 71 |
| Saddlery, Officers :— | |
| Saddles, officers | 18 |
| Pannels | 26 |
| Pads | 21 |
| Cruppers | 10 |
| Girths, blue | 33 |
| Holster, with surcingles | 12 |
| Straps, holster | 29 |
| Straps, cloak | 63 |
| Stirrups, iron | 33 |
| Leathers, stirrup | 26 |
| Breast-plates | 15 |
| Bridles, bridoon | 19 |
| Bridles, bit | 5 |
| Whips | 19 |
| Valises, blue cloth | 16 |
| Collars, head-stall | 19 |
| Reins, bit | 12 |
| ,, head-stall | 19 |
| ,, bridoon | 19 |
| Skins, sheep | 19 |
| Straps, retaining | 22 |
| Saddlery, Non-Commissioned Officers :— | |
| Saddles | 1 |
| Pannels | 2 |
| Holster, pairs | 5 |
| Straps, long | 10 |
| ,, short | 13 |
| Shoe-pockets | 4 |
| Stirrups, iron | 4 |
| Leather, stirrup | 4 |
| Crupper | 1 |
| Surcingles | 8 |
| Straps, luggage | 39 |
| ,, cloak | 27 |
| Breast-plate | 7 |
| Bridles, bridoon | 29 |
| Reins, bridoon | 32 |
| Bridles, bit | 32 |
| Girths | 30 |
| Valises, blue cloth | 9 |
| Skins, sheep | 8 |
| Straps, retaining | 9 |
| Saddlery, Provincial Cavalry, sets | 80 |
| Saws, hand | 35 |
| ,, tenon, iron back | 16 |
| Scabbards :— | |
| Bayonet, pattern 1853 | 37,680 |
| Bayonet | 369 |
| Hangers, sergeants | 2 |

| | Number. |
|---|---|
| Scabbards—*Continued.* | |
| Scimitars | 170 |
| Swords:— | |
| Bayonet, pattern, '56 | 1,688 |
| Short rifle | 55 |
| Heavy dragoon | 307 |
| Swords, Brunswick rifle | 25 |
| Scales, tangent, brass, gun, 9-pounder | 48 |
| " " " howitzer, 24-pounder | 16 |
| " " wood, gun, 9-pounder | 1 |
| " weighing, copper, pairs | 1 |
| Scissors, pairs, horse | 53 |
| " " laboratory | 38 |
| Screws, drawing corks from shells | 8 |
| " fixing sights | 8 |
| " iron, flat head, dozens, 3 inches | $23\frac{19}{12}$ |
| " " " $2\frac{1}{2}$ | $29\frac{5}{12}$ |
| " " " 2 | $30\frac{5}{12}$ |
| " " " $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $21\frac{7}{12}$ |
| " " " $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $28\frac{5}{12}$ |
| " " " 1 | $20\frac{5}{12}$ |
| " " " $\frac{7}{8}$ | $23\frac{8}{12}$ |
| " " " $\frac{3}{4}$ | $18\frac{5}{12}$ |
| " preserving sights, gun | 8 |
| " tangent scale, copper | 64 |
| Scrapers, shell | 5 |
| Serge, white, yards | 65 |
| Shackles, iron, for breechings | 2 |
| Shafts, in the rough, pairs | 8 |
| " near | 8 |
| " off | 8 |
| Shells, iron, empty, strapped, howitzer, 24-pounder | 64 |
| " " Shrapnel, howitzer, 24-pounder | 84 |
| " " " gun, 9 " | 80 |
| Shoes, magazine, pairs | 3 |
| Shot, loose, 32-pounder | 6 |
| " " 24 | 3 |
| " fixed to W. B. 9-pounder | 528 |
| " tin case, howitzer, 24-pounder | 16 |
| Shovel, iron, common " | 84 |
| Sights, with screws and lead packing, cast iron gun, 32-pounder, fore | 2 |
| " " " head | 2 |
| Slings, black, musket | 325 |
| " pouch | 75 |
| " buff, carbine, with swivels | 296 |
| Spades, iron, common | 69 |
| Spikes, gun, common | 95 |
| " spring, gun, 9-pounder | 28 |
| " " 6 " | 3 |
| " howitzer, 24-pounder | 10 |
| Spokes, in the rough | 94 |
| Spanners, McMahon's | 32 |
| Sponges, with staves, gun or howitzer | 40 |
| Spelter, lbs. ozs. | 2 $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sponges, pieces, harness | 223 |

| | Number. |
|---|---|
| Spurs, pairs, with straps | 79 |
| " without straps | 8 |
| Solder, lbs. | 13 |
| Staples, side-arm | 50 |
| Staves, sponge, spare | 3 |
| Steel, lbs. blister | 72¾ |
| " cast | 82½ |
| " shear | 94 |
| Steelyards | 5 |
| Sticks, portfire | 75 |
| Stoppers, muzzle | 57,952 |
| Straps, canteen | 283 |
| " tube or fuze box | 112 |
| Swingle-trees | 44 |
| Swords, Brunswick rifle | 25 |
| " cavalry | 500 |
| " heavy dragoon | 325 |
| " bayonet, rifle | 78 |
| " scimitar | 172 |
| Tackles, luff, tarred, 2½ inch rope, 12½ fathoms, with single and double block, | 2 |
| 8 inch Admiralty | 4 |
| Thread, lbs., Dutch, ozs. | 30 |
| " hemp, collar-maker | 7 |
| " whited brown | 85 |
| Thumbstalls | 74 |
| Tin, sheets | 11 |
| Tools, chests or sets, collar-makers | 8 |
| " farriers | 6 |
| " forge cart | 6 |
| " smiths | 1 |
| " shoeing | 1 |
| Trumpets | 120 |
| Tubes, quill, detonating, headed | 5,650 |
| " fixed | 6 |
| Tubes, veterinary | 8 |
| Twine, collar, lbs | 26 |
| Vats, 1 ton | 13 |
| " ¾ " | 6 |
| " ½ " | 8 |
| Vices, standing, smiths' | 2 |
| Wadhooks, complete, gun, 32-pounder | 3 |
| " " " 24 " | 1 |
| " " " 12 " | 28 |
| " " " 9 " | 10 |
| " " " 6 " | 6 |
| " " howitzer, 24 " | 3 |
| " " " 12 " | 6 |
| Wads, grummet, 32 " | 2 |
| " " 24 " | 2 |
| " " 9 " | 1 |
| Wads, junk, 24-pounder | 3 |
| " " 12 " | 27 |
| Waggons, ammunition with limbers, gun, 9-pounder | 1 |
| " " " " 6-pounder | |

| | Number. |
|---|---|
| Waggons, ammunition with limbers, howitzer, 24-pounder | 9 |
| " forge, with limbers | 8 |
| " small-arm ammunition | 3 |
| " stove | 1 |
| Washers, drag, light | 72 |
| Wax, bees, lbs. | $6\frac{10}{16}$ |
| Web, girth, yards, hemp, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch | $83\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " " " worsted, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch | $17\frac{7}{2}$ |
| " " " " 3 inch | $24\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Weights, brass, flat, 4 lbs. | 2 |
| " 2 " | 1 |
| " 1 " | 1 |
| " 8 oz. | 1 |
| " 4 " | 1 |
| " 2 " | 1 |
| " 1 " | 1 |
| " $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1 |
| " $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1 |
| Wheeler's tools, adzes | 3 |
| " augers, without thrifts of sorts | 30 |
| " axes, broad, helved | 4 |
| " bags, tool | 4 |
| " bevels, wood | 4 |
| " brushes, paint 000 | 5 |
| " " sash-tool | 10 |
| " buzzes, wheeler's, | 5 |
| " calipers, iron, pairs | 3 |
| " chest, tool | 2 |
| " chisels, firmer, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch | 38 |
| " cramps, carpenter's | 1 |
| " crows, iron, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet | 4 |
| " gimlets, nail | 12 |
| " " spike | 9 |
| " gouges, boxing, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch | 4 |
| " " peeking, 1 " | 2 |
| " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 4 |
| " " scribing $\frac{7}{8}$ " | 10 |
| " " turner's | 10 |
| " hafts for awls | 10 |
| " handles, auger | 36 |
| " " with spindles for grindstones | 3 |
| " holdfasts, carpenter's | 4 |
| " knives, drawing | 8 |
| " lines, chalk | 5 |
| " mallets, carpenter's | 3 |
| " pincers | 33 |
| " planes, jack | 4 |
| " " rebate | 3 |
| " " smoothing | 1 |
| " punches, smith's, cold | 6 |
| " rasps, coarse | 13 |
| " reels, brass, chalk lines | 4 |
| " rules, measuring two feet | 4 |
| " saws, key-hole | 1 |

| | Number. |
|---|---|
| Wheeler's tools, saws, tenon, brass back | 5 |
| " stones, grind | 3 |
| " " rag | 10 |
| " " turkey, oil | 1 |
| " turnscrews, common | 10 |
| Wheels, spare, gun, 9 pounder | 36 |
| " 6 " | |
| " Light | |
| Wire, iron, qrs., lbs., oz. | 0 27 3 |
| Worsted, oz. | 41¼ |
| Wrenches, nipple, T., with cramp | 882 |
| " " without cramp | 942 |
| " " Y., with cramp | 30 |
| " " without cramp | 9,884 |

(Signed,) F. A. GALLETLY,
Assistant Controller.

Control Office, Canada,
Montreal, 31st March, 1870.

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*The Lieutenant General Commanding to the Governor General.*

(Copy.—C. 9,129—quote.)

MONTREAL, 26th July, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to former correspondence I have now the honor to submit to your Excellency a memorandum on the subject of the military arrangements in Canada necessitated by the withdrawal of the troops.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JAS. LINDSAY.
Lieut. General Commanding Ontario and Quebec.

His Excellency
Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Governor General, &c., &c.

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MEMORANDUM.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 26th July, 1870.

The Canadian Government has not accepted the offer of the transfer of officers and men from the Imperial to the Dominion service, which according to my instructions I made in former communications, but I do not feel myself absolved in consequence from indicating several important points which demand immediate consideration, owing to the altered military circumstances of Canada.

The future arrangements will, I apprehend, be based entirely upon the existing militia system, which was established with great care by the present Minister of Militia, while Colonel MacDougall, who had long experience, was still Adjutant General of Militia.

While I disclaim any wish or intention to dictate respecting, or interfere with, the military system of Canada (of the practical working and application of which to the habits and feeling of the country the Government should be the best judge) I must

express my strong opinion that no system will meet the case unless it is worked in a military manner, and with a view to military efficiency.

The points to which I desire to refer may be stated as follows:—

1st. Permanent arrangements necessary in consequence of the withdrawal of the troops.

2nd. Special arrangements necessary in consequence of Fenian apprehensions.

3rd. The organization of command and administration of the militia.

4th. The care of armaments, munitions of war, reserve stores, fortifications, lands and buildings.

5th. Military instructions.

1st. The permanent arrangements necessary, consequent on the withdrawal of the troops:

Garrisons must be found for Quebec, Kingston, Isle aux Noix.

If Montreal and St. John, N. B., are to be fortified, they must be held also. The occupation of any other point must depend upon the views of the Canadian Government.

The permanent force to be employed should be artillery, as it is not only the arm most wanted in a fortress, but can most easily receive therein the special and longer training which it requires.

At Quebec the citadel will alone want a garrison. Caretakers must be put into each fort at Point Levis. Some 300 men should suffice.

At Kingston, Fort Henry will take about 100 men, while Isle aux Noix will want a detachment of 30 only.

The necessity for keeping a garrison in this latter place is owing to the danger of Fenians possessing themselves of it. Apprehensions on this score might be removed by the destruction of the works.

The system under which this force shall be provided depends entirely on Government, and may partake of a special and permanent character, or may be engrafted on the militia, and made a means of widely diffusing military instructions.

It appears to me that the latter plan is the most in harmony with the position of Canada.

2nd. Special arrangement necessary in consequence of Fenian apprehensions.

Experience has shown the character of these raids, and what has to be provided against. The frequent alarm and calls to service have interfered with people's occupations more than the actual inroads, and the object should be to give a sense of security which would prevent the militia being concentrated earlier, or in larger numbers than absolutely necessary.

This sense of safety on the water frontier, from Cornwall to Goderich, would be given by three gunboats, well commanded and disciplined, more perfectly and more cheaply than by many batteries of militia. This number of boats therefore should certainly be kept up in a state of efficiency.

But on the 45° parallel, from Huntingdon to Sherbrooke, and perhaps also on the Niagara and St. Clair frontiers, I recommend the establishment of a body of mounted riflemen, who should receive a yearly sum on conditions of attending a certain number of drills, of knowing the use of a rifle and of keeping a good horse to ride.

In each district an intelligent Commander should be named to direct this frontier force and to combine its efforts with the Regular Militia supporting it in rear.

As the troops in garrisons would form the beginning of an artillery force, so the frontier riflemen would supply, eventually, additional cavalry to the army of the Dominion.

Thus future contingencies would be provided against in meeting present requirements.

The defence of the Huntingdon frontier requires the establishment of a communication with that town, *via* Coteau and Donaghue's Landing or Port Lewis, which should be arranged accordingly.

3rd. The organization of the command and administration of the militia.

There has hitherto been a General Officer in Canada to give advice and assistance in military matters, and to assume command in an emergency. The administrative departments of the army, now consolidated into the Control, have also been available to provide supplies, stores and transport, if necessary, for the Militia.

There is no possibility of dispensing with a commander and with supply officers.

A professional man, whose rank and experience carry weight, is absolutely necessary at the head of a Militia of 40,000. Such a force must entail a large charge upon the country, and unless it is well instructed, disciplined and equipped, and also well commanded and put into vigorous action when necessary, the money spent upon it is thrown away.

I strongly recommend, therefore, that the Canadian Government should ask the Home authorities to send out for service here, a Major General, who would be the Chief Military adviser of the Government; inspect, and when necessary, command the Militia, and undertake all those duties connected with it, which, by a recent Order in Council at home, have been assigned to the Commander in Chief of the British Army in respect to the Reserve Forces.

I believe that all branches of the Militia, Troops, Staff, Control, would gain immensely by such an appointment, and that while the Militia system was being developed in accordance with the wants of Canada, it would thus preserve its connection with the Imperial Army, with which, if circumstances require, it ought to be ready to combine and to serve.

This General Officer should receive the staff pay and allowances of his rank from Canada, and should be appointed, as, in the Regular Army, for five years only. He should be young for his rank, and have had experience in training soldiers.

The tone and weight which service in the army give having been secured in the person of the General Officer, it does not appear to me to be absolutely necessary that the Adjutant General should be an officer still in the army. His duties would be rather those of detail than of general supervision and command, and would require an intimate knowledge of the working of the Militia system. He ought, therefore, to be taken from amongst the Deputy Adjutant Generals of Districts, but for five years only and subject to re-appointment.

The Deputy Adjutant Generals of Districts are most important officers, the whole system hinges upon them. They should be appointed for five years, subject to re-appointment, and be taken from the Brigade-Majors, or chosen from the best Commanding Officers.

Each District should be as complete as possible in itself, with stores, schools, ranges; and the talents of the Deputy Adjutant Generals might well be exercised in studying and preparing the application, to the varying circumstances of their different localities, of the system of expansion which would be adopted in time of war.

The regulations respecting the duties of the Militia Staff appear excellent, and must prove so if effectively carried out under the supervision of superior authority.

I also strongly recommend the immediate organization of a Control Department, upon the plan recently introduced into the English Army, and Commissariat system established whenever troops are in the field.

I do not anticipate that this would lead to much expense, as it would, in the first instance, merely require the careful separation of Staff and Control duties.

Hospitals must not be overlooked. A Medical Department is useless without a store of drugs and instruments, these should be provided.

The Control would of course furnish the equipment, diets, and medical comforts for any Army Hospital that might be opened.

4. Care of armaments, munitions of war, reserve stores, fortifications, lands, and buildings.

These involve, besides the establishment of a control system, or whatever name it may be known by, an engineer and artillery branch. As it seems that works will be erected at Montreal and other points, there will be no difficulty in making the engineer officer employed, inspect and advise upon any point connected with fortifications and military buildings, and he should do all such duties required of him.

Munitions of war, including all combustible stores, arms and ordnance with their carriages, &c., cannot be kept with safety and preserved from deterioration without constant and intelligent care and inspection. This is recognized in the English army by the appointment of a special and highly trained artillery officer in all large commands, whose duty it is to make these inspections both for the Artillery and the Control Department.

I strongly urge that the Militia Department should include such an officer, and recommend that application should be made to the Home authorities to select one of these Inspectors of Warlike Stores, and Fire-Masters for service under the Canadian Government, for the usual Staff period of five years, during which time he should be seconded in the artillery, and receive from Canada the same pay and allowances as he would have received in the Regular Service. After his five years he should return to the artillery, and Canada should get another officer, fresh from the Arsenal at Woolwich.

The expense entailed by one of these officers would be inconsiderable, and would be covered by the saving he would effect by the careful inspection of most perishable stores.

I beg to recommend great caution in alienating the military lands and buildings now in militia charge, or about to be transferred to the Canadian Government, or in granting leases or rights over them. All such arrangements should be submitted for the Report of the General Officer Commanding the Militia, and the officer in charge of engineer duties, in order that the military view of the question may be ascertained.

5. Military Instruction, &c.

The system I have advocated in this Memorandum will, under good officers, ensure a nucleus of artillery and cavalry for the Dominion, but the mainstay of an army is its infantry.

It is not to be expected that this branch of the service, or even its Cadres can be kept in permanent service, and this makes it all the more necessary to instruct the officers and regimental staff in their duty, and to teach all ranks the use of their arms.

The Military Schools have done a great deal, but when they shall be re-opened, it will necessarily be in a different form from heretofore. I advise great discrimination in permitting cadets to go through a course. I think nothing can be more advantageous than the yearly repetition of the Camp of Cadets at Laprairie in 1865. The system of moving the Militia into camp for training is excellent and should be generally adopted. Everything depends upon the commanders; they should, therefore, be the most carefully selected. The short time in the annual training that can be spared for musketry instruction should be supplemented by shooting at home. Rifle associations in every District and shooting clubs within every Regimental Division should be encouraged, but it is essential that all men unaccustomed to the rifle should go through a course of target practice every year.

It is impossible for men to march without good boots, and my experience is that the city and town corps have nothing but high-heeled, narrow soled, short, pegged boots. If this cannot be avoided the Militia Department should undertake the supply of good boots.

Nor are Militiamen willing to turn out without good and suitable clothing. A store of it should be kept in each District, for this is a point which greatly affects military pride and feeling.

The power given by the Militia Act to frame Regulations about Billets, impressing horses and transport, should be exercised. The want of these rules has been recently much felt.

It is not necessary for me to bear testimony to the spirit and adaptability to war of the Canadian militia. They are recognized by everybody and shown by the past history of the force.

To give effect to these excellent qualities, discipline and military instruction are required, and as it is impossible to embody the men, these can only be secured by carefully training the officers beforehand.

It is by this previous preparation of the officers, by instilling into them a high sense

of duty, by insisting upon their possessing superior professional knowledge, and by their soldierlike bearing, that, in the social system that prevails in Canada, they can hope to command the obedience, confidence, and respect of their men.

I believe that this previous training of the officers, and the supervision necessary to give impetus to the whole system, can be best secured by the appointment of a general officer of known capacity and force of character; and I, therefore, advocate the measure as one of paramount importance.

In this communication I have not entered upon the necessity for armed vessels in the lakes, particularly in Ontario, which would be necessary in the event of war. Nor have I entered into the defensive points of Canada. These subjects have already been reported upon by superior authorities.

(Signed,) JAS. LINDSAY,
Lieutenant General.

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*The Lieutenant General Commanding to the Governor General.*

(Copy—L. C. 9,171.—Quote.)

MONTREAL, 4th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to refer Your Excellency to my letters C. 9,000, of 16th June, 1870, and C. 9,124, of 22nd July, 1870, in which I stated that if Isle aux Noix did not receive a garrison, the armament should be withdrawn.

A. 13,874.

I have received a letter from the Minister of Militia, 2,159, of 30th July, which states that the Fort will not be garrisoned, but that the guns, &c., will be placed in charge of the Garrison Battery of Artillery at St. Johns.

I beg to enquire whether it is intended to withdraw the armament to St. Johns, or to leave it at Isle aux Noix.

If it is intended to leave it at Isle aux Noix without a garrison, I beg to remonstrate against such a proceeding.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JAS. LINDSAY,
Lieut. General Commanding Ont. and Quebec.

To His Excellency,
Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., and G.C.M.G.,
Governor General, &c., &c.

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*The Lieutenant General Commanding to the Governor General.*

(Copy—C. 9,220.—Quote.)

MONTREAL, 19th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency *Copies of letters that I have addressed to the Secretary of State for War, and His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, enclosing the correspondence that has taken place respecting the future military organization of Canada.

E—*2.
2,937—2,939.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JAS. LINDSAY
Lieut. Gen. Commanding Ont. and Quebec.

His Excellency,
Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Governor General, &c., &c.

*Lieutenant General J. Lindsay to the Secretary of State for War.*

(Copy—Canada—E. 2,937.—Quote.)

HEAD QUARTERS,
MONTREAL, 19th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that upon my arrival in Canada, I lost no time in complying with my instructions "to give Canada every assistance in my power, by advice or otherwise, in making such military arrangements as are considered necessary in consequence of the withdrawal of the troops." I have had frequent conversations with His Excellency the Governor General and with different members of the Government on the subject, and the following correspondence has passed :—

A. 14th April, 1870.—To H. E. Governor General.—Positions and Force—Written in view of likelihood of getting up a Regular Force and using R. C. Rifles.
B. 14th April „ —To H. E. Governor General.—Pay one regiment.
C. 27th May „ —To H. E. Governor General.—Consider early important positions soon to be given up. Affiliated system R. A., and Control wanted.
D. 3rd June, „ —Minister of Militia's reply.
E. 16th „ „ —To H. E. the Governor General.—Shall submit memo. of arrangements based on Militia.
F. 26th July „ —To H. E. Governor General.—Memo. on 5 points.
G. 4th August „ —To H. E. Governor General.—Defects in Militia
H. 19th „ „ —To H. E. Governor General.—Necessity for Control.

A perusal of it will show you the points that I have urged upon His Excellency's attention, and I trust that before I leave Canada some of my recommendations will have been acted upon.

Of all the subjects that I have advanced I consider those respecting the appointment of a General Officer to command the militia, and the establishment of a Control the most important.

The military efficiency of the militia in my opinion depends upon having a thoroughly competent soldier at its head. His appointment would not only secure this efficiency, but would be a guarantee that the military and defensive forces of Canada, in their natural and gradual development, would be organized upon the same system as those of the United Kingdom.

It is essential, I think, that this unity of military system should be kept up throughout the Empire, notwithstanding the withdrawal of troops from peace service.

This question appears to me to be one that should particularly engage the attention of the War Office, and it presses for consideration now that the policy of withdrawal is being carried into effect.

Should this subject appear to you to merit the importance that I attach to it, and should the means by which I propose to effect the object in view, meet with your approval and with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, I trust that the suggestions and advice that I have offered to the Canadian Government will be pressed upon their attention by all the weight of the Imperial Government.

I need not enlarge upon the necessity of a Control system in the Canadian militia. The appointment of a General Officer, earnest in his wish to make the Dominion forces fit for any service that might be required of them, would solve this question.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JAS. LINDSAY.
Lieut. General Commanding Ontario and Quebec.

The Secretary of State for War.

*The Lieutenant General Commanding to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards.*

(Copy—Canada—E. 2,939.—Quote.)

HEAD QUARTERS,
MONTREAL, 19th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, for the information of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, a copy of a letter that I have addressed to the Secretary
E. 2,937. of State for War, respecting the future military arrangements in Canada. I presume that the enclosures of that letter, consisting of correspondence with the Canadian Government on the subject, will be submitted to His Royal Highness from the War Office, so, as they are somewhat long, I do not send them.

I earnestly hope that it will not be lost sight of that the withdrawal of Her Majesty's Regular Army from peace service in the Colonies will place Her Majesty's local forces in an entirely different position with respect to the army from heretofore, and that some measures are required now, for the first time, to prevent the possibility of incompatible differences of system, organization, armament, &c., &c., growing up in the military and defensive arrangements of the Empire.

I trust that His Royal Highness will approve of the recommendations that I have made, and that the matter may be recognized (as I believe it to be) as one of high Imperial concern.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JAS. LINDSAY,
Lieut. General Commanding Ontario and Quebec.

The Military Secretary, &c., &c., &c., Horse Guards.

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*The Lieutenant General Commanding to the Governor General.*

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 19th August, 1870.

SIR,—When the question of transferring lands, buildings, fortifications, armaments, and reserve stores from the artillery, engineer, and control, to the Canadian Government arose, I called upon the Chiefs of those branches of the service to report shortly, for the assistance of the Militia Department, what measures would be necessary to ensure the property and stores from deteriorating. I have now the honor to enclose your Ex-
A. 13,563—13,596 cellency short suggestions on the subject from Colonel Hamilton,
13,804 C.R.E., Colonel Gibbon, Commanding R.A., and Lieutenant Colonel Martindale, Deputy Controller.

All these officers recommend the employment of specially trained officers and subordinates, and at the same time point out that many very good men in the different Departments have lately retired in order to remain in Canada, and that their services would probably be available at low salaries.

They in fact concur in the opinion I have already expressed in my memorandum to your Excellency, C. 9,129, of 26th July, 1870, that an artillery and an engineer branch and a control division should be established in the Militia Department.

The engineer question does not press, but the artillery question is urgent.

The Dominion will run a risk of great pecuniary loss and of some terrible accident, if persons knowing the use and dangers of combustible stores and warlike material are not at once engaged to take charge of the armaments, including guns, carriages, projectiles, ammunition. fuzes, &c., on the works. To keep these men up to their work, and to advise the Minister of Militia on artillery matters, a highly trained artillery officer is indispensable. His services should be secured at once.

The necessity for some system analogous to the control is indispensable, for no Government can administer to the wants of an army in the field, or even to those of the

smallest force in the most peaceable times at all, much less efficiently and economically, without some system carefully and laboriously thought out and established beforehand. There is every facility now for doing this, for the recent Report of and the Minutes of evidence taken before Lord Strathnairn's Committee, on the administration of transport and supply branches of the British Army, upon which the existing control system has been established, go most thoroughly into the whole question.

I recommend, therefore, most strongly, that a serious study of the question of the supply of food, &c., stores, hospitals, barracks, clothing and transport for the Canadian Militia, under all circumstances of peace or war, should be at once undertaken by competent persons.

It would be a very great satisfaction to me if the Canadian Government decided to secure the services of a general officer of mark, as I advocated in my memorandum of the 26th July, in order that he might preside over and direct the enquiries of such a Committee as I propose, and guide their labors in applying well-known principles to the circumstances and requirements of the Canadian Militia.

The more I think of it, the more convinced am I of the primary importance, to the interest of Canada, of appointing a first rate professional man to be head of the Militia, under, of course, the responsible Minister.

A suitable Militia Control System will take some time to elaborate and set in motion.

In the meantime, the Store Department of the Militia is taking over fortifications, buildings, lands, armaments, reserve stores, all in addition to its usual Clothing and Commissariat duties. This Store Department will certainly break down.

The fortifications, buildings and lands ought to pass to the Engineer Branch.

The armaments to be the care of the Artillery.

The reserve stores, which Canada is about to receive, include many articles which cannot be kept like clothing or bedding; costly and special in their nature, they require skilled storemen, with store officers thoroughly acquainted with them and the precautions necessary for their care. They must also be arranged in the most exact and methodical manner, or they will not be ready for issue on an emergency, and no remain or survey of them will be possible.

These considerations move me to forward the applications of several of the Control
A. 13,876— Store employés, who, upon the reductions consequent on the withdrawal of
13,885. the troops, have chosen to retire in Canada and seek employment with the Militia.

If my advice is taken these men will be employed at once, or there will be great confusion and loss of stores.

In pressing the employment of these men upon the Government, I am aware that suspicions may arise of the Military Authorities being anxious to pass off their old employés on the Militia.

I disclaim, on the part of the officers who have brought the names forward, any such intentions. Their wish is the same as mine, viz., to assist the Canadian Militia in every possible way.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.) JAS. LINDSAY,

Lieut. General Commanding Ontario and Quebec.

His Excellency Sir John Young,

Bart, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

*The Lieutenant General Commanding to the Governor General.*

(Copy—C. 9,305.—Quote.)

MONTREAL, 9th September, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that I propose embarking for England on the 1st October next.

I also propose to move the Head Quarters of the troops in Ontario and Quebec, to Quebec, on the 26th September, after which date I request that all communications for the military authorities may be addressed to the Commandant, Quebec, who will be Colonel Hamilton of the Royal Engineers.

I have written to the Field Marshall Commanding in Chief to request that Sir Hastings Doyle may be informed of my movements and I expect that the Lieut. General will leave England so as to arrive shortly after, if not by the time of my departure.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JAS. LINDSAY.
Lieut. General Commanding Ont. and Quebec.

His Excellency Sir John Young,
Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

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*Colonel Hamilton to Colonel McNeill.*

(Copy.)

TOWN MAJOR'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 10th Oct., 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Governor
658—263. General, a copy of a letter from the War Office, dated 24th September last, relative to the suggestions made by Lieut. General Hon. J. Lindsay to the Dominion Government on the withdrawal of the Imperial troops from Canada.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) W. HAMILTON,
Col. R. E. Commandant.

The Military Secretary, Ottawa.

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*Sir Edw. Lugard to Lieut. General Hon. J. Lindsay.*

(Copy—658—263.)

WAR OFFICE, 24th September, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, detailing the suggestions which you had made to the Dominion Government, for such military arrangements as might be necesary in consequence of the withdrawal of troops from Canada.

In reply I am to convey to you an expression of Mr. Cardwell's approval of all that you have suggested, excepting that he does not regard it to be the wish of Her Majesty's Government that the Dominion Government should retain, and pay the expense of one or more Regiments of the Line, as proposed in your letter to the Governor General, dated the 14th April, 1870, and marked C. 8,729. Mr. Cardwell considers further that it should be distinctly understood, that in all the arrangements for the command of troops, an undivided responsibility must rest upon the Government of the Dominion, without any of those causes of confusion which in other Colonies have given rise to disputes between the officer in command of Her Majesty's forces and the Local Government.

Mr. Cardwell observes that Major Futvoye, in the closing passage of his letter of the 3rd June, to the Military Secretary to the Governor General, (forming one of the enclosures of your letter under reply) refers to a Despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 17th June, 1865, as conveying an assurance that in case of war the Imperial Government would undertake the naval defence of the Dominion; now, whatever obligations that Despatch acknowledges on the part of the Imperial Government, it was not intended to exonerate the Government of the Dominion from any responsibility for taking a share in its own naval defence, either by carrying into effect the provisions of the Colonial Defence Act, or otherwise. On the contrary, all the assurances given in that Despatch on the part of the Imperial Government, were given, as Sir George Cartier observes in his Minute of the 19th May :—

"On the reciprocal assurance given by the Canadian Ministers, then in London, that Canada was ready to devote all her resources, both in men and money, to the maintenance of her connection with the Mother Country."

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) EDWARD LUGARD.

Lieutenant General,
The Honorable J. Lindsay, &c., &c., &c.,

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*The Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor General.*

(Copy—D. 1807.) [(9,308—9,321.)

CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA,
QUEBEC, 19th Nov., 1870.

SIR,—In reference to the letter from the Department of Militia and Defence of the 27th ult., No. 2423, referred by your Minute of the 29th, ultimo, No. 8,780, I have the honor to acquaint you that Deputy Commissary Miller has been instructed to hand over to Lieut. Col. Wily or his agent at Montreal, 800 iron bedsteads and 800 bed cases.

As regards the sheets and haversacks, the Deputy Controller in Canada has been in personal communication with the Honorable Sir George E. Cartier, who has approved of 3,000 linen sheets being taken instead of 3,000 cotton at Montreal.

Also 500 black rifle haversacks and 890 white canvas haversacks, all that are available in Canada, being taken at Quebec instead of 10,000 demanded.

I am, therefore, to request that Lieut. Col. Wily may be instructed to arrange for taking over the above articles as early as practicable, and especially at Montreal where the Imperial Store Establishment is being broken up.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) R. G. HAMILTON,
Col. Commanding.

The Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor General.

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(Copy—57—CANADA—386.) (9,485.)

WAR OFFICE,
28th October, 1870.

The Secretary of State for War has had under his consideration a letter from the Colonial Office, dated 17th instant, enclosing a Copy of a Despatch from the Governor General of Canada, dated 24th September 1870, respecting a battery of 7-pounder guns and

300 iron bedsteads, which the Dominion Government are anxious to purchase on the same terms as the other reserve stores previously selected by them.

Mr. Cardwell has approved of the sale of the battery in question, and of the 300 iron bedsteads on the above terms. You will, therefore, make the issue accordingly, under the orders of the officer commanding the troops.

200 of the bedsteads are to be delivered at Kingston and 100 at Montreal.

(Signed,) HY. FATUM,
For Director of Artillery and Stores.

Deputy Controller, Quebec.

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(Copy.) (9,321.)

QUEBEC, November 9th, 1870.

In reference to the letter from the Department of Militia and Defence, of the 27th ultimo, No. 2,423, we can supply the 800 bedsteads and 800 bed cases requested.

We cannot supply 3,000 cotton sheets, but we can linen sheets, and 500 black rifle havresacks and 890 white canvas haversacks.

Would you wish to have the linen instead of the cotton sheets, and the number of haversacks we can give?

(Signed,) B. H. MARTINDALE,
D. C.

Sir G. Cartier.

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*Sir Hastings Doyle, Lieut. General Commanding, to the Governor General.*

(Copy—1,724.)

OTTAWA, 25th November, 1870.

MY LORD,—Having now concluded my reconnoitering tour of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as far as the lateness of the season will permit, I feel it my duty to submit, for the consideration of your lordship and the members of the Dominion Government, certain points having reference to the defence of those Provinces:—

1st. It is most satisfactory to me to perceive the fine and loyal sentiments that appear generally to pervade the inhabitants, and that as far as numbers are concerned, a considerable army can, at comparatively short notice, be assembled; but it is with regret I learn that a large proportion of the officers are very deficient in military knowledge, and it is needless that I should point out to Your Excellency how much depends upon men being properly led; for without confidence in their leaders the stoutest hearts may fail.

2nd. No means exist at this moment for bringing an army into the field, except in the event of a Fenian raid.

3rd. Should a rupture with the United States occur, when the services of a large army would be required, there is a total want of a Control Department, so essentially necessary for the well-being of the troops, as well as of an efficient provision for their medical necessities. The formation of both these indispensable requisites demands much previous consideration and management. I therefore submit that no time should be lost in providing for their establishment, to be available at the shortest notice.

With regard to the Medical Department, I consider each regiment should be provided with panniers constructed to contain all medical requisites, and tourniquets, &c., should be kept in store, as well as a good supply of surgical instruments.

4th. The necessity of continuous marketry instruction being carried on for each regiment is obvious, and an officer should be selected to conduct it on the same principle as in

the regular forces; for, although I am quite aware that, as marksmen, the militia are very efficient, they are totally ignorant of the principles of judging distance, which is all important.

5th. I have personally inspected all the arms and appointments in possession of the different regiments, which I am gratified to say I found in very good order, but to my surprise in one regiment only were the Pioneers supplied with the requisite implements for performing their duty, and these were furnished by the officers. I am of the opinion that each regiment should be equipped with their entrenching tools by the Dominion, to enable them to overcome obstacles which may present themselves on a line of march in a thickly wooded country like Canada; but, I would even go further than this (in consequence of my experience with the American army when on service in the field), to point out the necessity of tools being ready for issue to each regiment to enable them to entrench themselves when necessary. So much importance is attached to the necessity of doing this that the British army are now being instructed in spade drill.

6th. The great and almost entire deficiency of gunboats on the lakes is a most important subject; a sufficient number of them are absolutely indispensable for the defence of the Dominion, and I would recommend that, with a view to the minor question of a Fenian raid, a small gunboat should be placed on the Welland Canal to keep up a communication with lakes Erie and Ontario (and to guard that frontier), as those on the lakes should be much larger and of greater power than could pass through the canal.

In conclusion, I have only to observe that there are many other important points connected with the militia I should have felt it my duty to remark upon, but as General Lindsay has so fully reported upon them, I think it unnecessary to trouble Your Lordship with any further observations.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) HASTINGS DOYLE,
Lieut. General Commanding.

His Excellency the Right Honorable
Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

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*Sir Hastings Doyle, Lieut. General Commanding, to the Governor-General.*

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, 26th November, 1870.

MY LORD,—With reference to a conversation I have recently had with Colonel Robertson Ross, upon the subject of his position as Adjutant General of the Militia, in the event of hostilities occurring, if I correctly understand his meaning, he is of opinion that when the Militia is called out he is to retain his present position as Commander of the Militia, acting under the orders of the Lieut. General Commanding; he exemplifies this by saying that he would then be in the position of a Major General Commanding, under the officer commanding the forces in British North America; whereas, I am of opinion that his position should then only be that of an Adjutant General, in which capacity no doubt his local knowledge would render his services very valuable, and I entirely concur in the opinion expressed by Lieut. General Lindsay in his letter of 14th April last, that a Major General should be selected by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, in conjunction with the Dominion Government, for the command of the troops in Ontario and Quebec (whose pay and allowances will have to be defrayed from the Colonial revenue), and I am perfectly aware that the Imperial authorities are deeply impressed with the necessity for such an appointment; and a careful consideration of the whole subject convinces me that such an appointment is indispensable.

I beg to be favored with Your Excellency's decision on this important matter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) HASTINGS DOYLE,
Lieut. General Commanding

His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada.

Schedule of Despatches from the Governor General of Canada to the Lieut. General Commanding, relating to the withdrawal of the Troops and the Defence of the Dominion.

April 18th, 1870.
June 23rd, 1870.
June 23rd, 1870.
July 29th, 1870.
August 24th, 1870.
September 10th, 1870.

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*Sir John Young to General Lindsay.*

OTTAWA, 18th April, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (C. 8,728) respecting proposed Military arrangements on the withdrawal of the troops from Canada.

I have caused a copy of your letter to be communicated to the Privy Council for consideration.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

Lieut. General the Hon. J. Lindsay, &c., &c., &c.

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*Sir John Young to General Lindsay.*

QUEBEC, June 23rd, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, (N.C. 8,999) and to state that I have forwarded a copy of it for the information of the Minister of Militia.

The personal conference which you propose will, I am persuaded, be of great utility, and many matters of intricacy will be elucidated by the aid of your suggestions and experience.

I have, &c.

(Signed.) JOHN YOUNG.

Lieut. General the Hon. James Lindsay, &c., &c., &c.

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*Sir John Young to General Lindsay.*

QUEBEC, June 23rd, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (C. 9,000) of the 16th instant, and to state that I have forwarded a copy of it to the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, with a view to his making the necessary preparations for taking over the works and reserve, stores which you propose to deliver over on the 1st August proximo.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

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*Sir John Young to General Lindsay.*

NIAGARA, July 29th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th instant, forwarding your memorandum with reference to future military arrangements in the Dominion.

2. I have duly forwarded a copy of this memorandum to the Minister of Militia for the consideration of the Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

Lieut. General the Honorable J. Lindsay, &c., &c., &c.

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*Sir John Young to General Lindsay.*

QUEBEC, August 24th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications (three) of date 19th instant, with their enclosures, and to state that no time shall be lost in bringing them under the consideration of the responsible Ministers of the Dominion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

Lieut. Gen. the Hon. J. Lindsay, &c., &c., &c.,
Montreal.

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*Sir John Young to General Lindsay.*

QUEBEC, September 10th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, informing me that you propose to embark for England on the 1st October next, and that the Head Quarters of the troops in Ontario and Quebec will move down to Quebec on the 26th instant, after which date all communications for military authorities are to be addressed to Colonel Hamilton, of the Royal Engineers, Commandant, Quebec.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

The Lieut. General the Hon. James Lindsay, &c., &c., &c.,
Montreal.

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DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, May 19th, 1870.

On the two Despatches of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 12th February last (40—41), to His Excellency the Governor General, the undersigned has the honor to state, that, the reason for not reporting on them at an earlier date, is to be attributed to the expectation of the Despatch containing the Draft of the Bill to authorise the guarantee for the construction of fortifications in Canada, which arrived, accompanied by the Despatch of the 7th April last, on which the undersigned reported yesterday to Your Excellency, and which report was embodied in an Order of Your Excellency in Council, agreeing to the provisions of the proposed Bill, with some suggested modifica-

Herewith.

No. 86.

tions. The undersigned, is now in a position to report upon the above Despatches (40–41,), and has the honor to state, that, he considers that a Memorandum for the information of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State should embody the following :—

Withdrawal of Troops.

1. With regard to the reduction of troops, the Canadian Government learns, with regret, the determination of the Imperial Government, to withdraw, at so early a date, and in such a sudden way, the greater part of the troops now stationed in British North America.

The same reasons which prompted the Memorandum of the 4th November, 1869, transmitted with the Governor General's Despatch (124), of the 9th of same month, urging the non withdrawal of arms, on account of the Fenian organization then existing, equally apply against the reduction of troops in the Dominion of Canada, for that body of evil disposed persons is yet in existence, and in full activity, and if the British Government should feel it necessary to withdraw the troops, as they appear to have determined on doing, the Canadian Government trusts such a determination will not be fully carried into execution, until after an entire cessation and disappearance of the hostile feelings shewn by that organization, which the Imperial Government is aware, have not yet taken place.

It is well that the Imperial Government should be informed that the Active Militia, to the extent of several thousand men, at a great expense, have been called out during the past month, and that the continued threats of the Fenian body have induced the Canadian Parliament to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* Act. The preparations made by the Canadian Government to resist the threatened attack of that body, may have deterred them from carrying into execution their intentions, but they are, however, reported to be making preparations for an attack upon some part of the North-West Territory.

So long as the Fenian organization exists, it is considered by the Canadian Government, that, as that body is organized, not against Canada but against the Imperial Government, there should be left in Canada a sufficient number of Her Majesty's troops to assist in repelling any invasion from that lawless body.

Another important reason why the troops now in Canada should not be withdrawn, is obviously found in the difficulties which have arisen in the Red River Territory, and still, unfortunately, continue to exist, and which render necessary the presence of a number of Her Majesty's troops in the Dominion of Canada, to be available for service in that territory. If no reply has been made to the Despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 14th April, 1869 (65), it must not be inferred that the Canadian Government acquiesced in the policy of suddenly withdrawing the greater part of the troops from British North America, as the opinion of the Canadian Government on the subject therein mentioned, has been frequently made known to the Imperial Government, and particularly, by an Order of the Governor General in Council, of the 21st January, 1869, transmitted by Despatch (9) of the same date. Such a course would be impolitic, so long as the organization of the Fenian body continue to exist. Moreover, while the Despatch of the 14th April, 1869 (65), signified to the Canadian Government, the final determination of the Imperial Government to withdraw the troops, yet the terms thereof led the Canadian Government to suppose that the withdrawal of them would not take place at so early a date, and certainly, not so long as the threats of the Fenian body against Canada continued to be made. It must also be remembered, that at the date of writing the Despatch of the 14th April, 1869 (65), the Imperial Government were under the conviction that the Fenian organization would soon disappear. Unfortunately, this expectation has not been realized.

Garrisons of Quebec & Halifax.

2. If the Imperial policy be irrevocably determined on to reduce in the manner proposed in the Despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 12th February, 1870 (40), the number of regular troops now stationed in the various parts of the Dominion of Canada, notwithstanding the representations herein made, the Canadian Government cannot understand why there should not be continued at Quebec a permanent garrison, such as is proposed to be established at Halifax, and feel it their duty strongly to urge on the

Imperial Government the absolute necessity for a permanent garrison at Quebec, composed of Her Majesty's Regular Troops. It must not be lost sight of that Quebec is the principal fortified place in the Dominion, and forms, as it were, the gate of entrance to the River St. Lawrence, and holds towards that river and the great lakes, about the same position that Gibraltar does towards the Mediterranean. The Canadian Government hope, therefore, that the Imperial Government will be induced to consider favorably these views, and adopt such measures, that, under all circumstances, Quebec continue to have a permanent garrison.

Colonial Regiment

3. As to the formation of a Colonial regiment out of the regulars now in Canada, with their head quarters in England, with a view to afford military instruction to the officers and men of the Militia of Canada, the undersigned is not prepared to recommend the adoption of the proposal submitted.

Works of Fortification.

4. With regard to the works of fortification proposed to be constructed, the undersigned would refer to the Act of the Canadian Parliament, authorizing the loan, to the Orders of the Governor in Council, on Despatches of 17th May, 1869, and 4th August, 1869 (87, 149), which orders formed the basis of subsequent Despatches from His Excellency the Governor General, of the 28th October, 1869 (110, 111). The undersigned has stated in his place in the House of Commons, that he would recommend that the expenditure on those works should be spread over five or six years, and in about equal proportions, and that the first works undertaken should be at Montreal, Kingston, and St. John, N.B.

With respect to the conditions alluded to in the Despatch of the 12th February, 1870 (40), as to be imposed by the Imperial Government, for the raising of the necessary loan on the Imperial guarantee, the undersigned, as stated above, reported to Your Excellency, yesterday, on the Draft of the Bill, as forwarded with the Despatch of the 7th April last.

Surrender of Barracks, &c.

5. As to the barracks and fortifications, together with the landed property of the War Department attached to them, and the armament of the fortifications, which it is proposed to hand over to Canada, so soon as those barracks and fortifications are finally vacated by Her Majesty's Troops, the Canadian Government will be ready to accept such transfer on the conditions stated in the Despatch of the 12th of February last (40), that, if at any future period, troops are sent to Canada, at their request, or in furtherance of colonial interests, they will provide them with barracks or lodging, to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government. The Imperial Government must, however, be aware that the maintenance of the barracks and fortifications so transferred, will necessarily entail a very heavy outlay on the part of the Canadian Government.

Rifles & Carbines.

6. The Canadian Government have learned with pleasure, and feel grateful that the Imperial Government have authorised the small arms, already issued on loan, consisting of 43,870 rifles and carbines, to become unconditionally the property of Canada.

7. For the expressed intention not to withdraw at present the 25,000 Sniders now kept as a reserve in Canada, the Canadian Government offer their thanks.

8. The announcement in the former Despatch of the 12th February last (40), that the arrangements therein contemplated are contingent upon time of peace, and are in no way intended to alter or diminish the obligations which exist on both sides in case of foreign war, is very satisfactory to the Canadian Government, who receive with gladness the reiteration of the assurance conveyed in the Despatch of the 17th June, 1865, that the Imperial Government fully acknowledged the obligation of defending every portion of the Empire, with all the resources at its command, on the reciprocal assurances given by the Canadian Ministers, then in London, that Canada was ready to devote all her resources, both in men and money, to the maintenance of her connexion with the Mother Country.

(Signed,) Geo. Et. Cartier,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 20th May, 1870.*

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the two Despatches from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Nos. 40 and 41), dated, respectively, the 12th day of February last, together with the Memorandum thereon submitted by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to whom the said Despatches were referred, and they respectfully report their entire concurrence in the views expressed in the said Memorandum, and advise that a Copy thereof be transmitted by Your Excellency to Earl Granville, as containing the opinion of the Canadian Government on the important questions therein referred to.

Certified, WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

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*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy—Canada—No. 40.)

DOWNING STREET, 12th February, 1870.

SIR,—I have now to communicate to you the intentions of Her Majesty's Government respecting the military force now in Canada, which it will be necessary for them, before long, to submit to Parliament. They have been adopted after repeated and careful consideration.

Parliament cannot fail to expect that substantial effect shall be given to the policy which it has already approved, and which was stated in my Despatch (No. 65) of the 14th April, 1869, of reducing the number of Her Majesty's Troops in British North America.

On the other hand, Her Majesty's Government are desirous of affording the Dominion Government all possible assistance in organizing such a military and naval power as they may consider befitting for a country which has an increasing population of 3½ millions.

With this view Her Majesty's Government are prepared, as they have already informed you, to perform their pledge of proposing to Parliament to guarantee a loan of £1,000,000 for defensive works. But in order to meet objections which are not likely to be raised in Parliament, they would be glad to know whether the Dominion Government is still in favor of the plan heretofore accepted; and, if so, how soon they are prepared to begin and carry out the necessary works. Meantime I shall forward to you shortly the draft of a Bill containing the conditions of detail on which it is proposed to give the guarantee, and without which it could not be expected to receive the approval of the House of Commons.

The City of Halifax will be garrisoned by about 1,500 British Troops of all ranks as an Imperial Station.

Besides supplying this force the Secretary of State for War is desirous of enabling your Ministers, if they should think it requisite, to retain in Canada the services of a small body of Imperial troops, for the instructions of their Volunteers and Militia.

With this view he would be ready to facilitate the formation of a Colonial Regiment out of Her Majesty's Army, by enabling officers and men, now in the Dominion, to accept any offer made to them by the Government for the transfer of their services, and this, even though an entire battalion were to volunteer as a Colonial Regiment for service in Canada. The Head Quarters and a small nucleus returning to this country on which the regiment would be reformed.

What these offers should be, and what arrangements in particular should be made as to the claims arising out of past services, are matters which will require consideration in case the principle of the plan is acceptable to the Canadian Government.

Besides the Halifax Garrison, Her Majesty's Government propose to leave in Canada, for the present year, a Battalion of Infantry and one Battery of Garrison Artillery. This force will be shortly concentrated or have their Head Quarters at Quebec. The regiment of Canadian Rifles will be disbanded. The rest of the force now in Canada will be withdrawn.

The barracks and fortifications finally vacated by Her Majesty's Troops, together with the landed property of the War Department attached to them, will be handed over to Canada. So also will the armament of the fortifications. But it must be remembered, if at any future period troops are sent to Canada at the request of the Local Government, or in furtherance of colonial interests, the Dominion will be expected to provide them with barracks or lodging to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government.

The small arms already issued on loan, consisting, as I understand, of 43,870 rifles and carbines, will become unconditionally the property of Canada, as you have been informed in another Despatch,* but no further issues on loan will be made, except under circumstances of special emergency.

40,670 Snider Rifles.
2,000 Spencer do.
1,000 do. Carbines.
200 Starr do.

You will take care to explain to your advisers, that the arrangements contemplated in this despatch, and which are based on principles applicable not exclusively to the Dominion, but to the other self-governing British Colonies, are contingent upon a time of peace, and are in no way intended to alter or diminish the obligations which exist on both sides in case of foreign war.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) GRANVILLE.

Governor General,
The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Baronet, &c., &c., &c.

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(Copy—Canada—No. 41.)

DOWNING STREET, 12th February, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch (No. 124), of the 9th November last, forwarding a communication from the Minister of Militia and Defence, requesting that instructions may be given for the issue to the Canadian Government on loan, under the existing regulations, of the balance of 51,000 Snider rifles, appropriated for the Colonial forces, and urging that the question of the purchase of 25,000 Snider rifles, which it was proposed to withdraw from the reserve in the Dominion, should be allowed to remain in abeyance until the next meeting of Parliament.

It appears that in October, 1868, Her Majesty's Government having previously authorized the issue on loan of a large number of Snider rifles for the use of the forces of the Dominion, viz., 30,000 for Canada, and 11,000 for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; an application was received, and acceded to by Her Majesty's Government, that 10,000 more such rifles should be issued on loan for Quebec and Ontario.

I perceive that from the Memorandum of the Minister of Militia, dated 14th November, 1869, enclosed in your Despatch, the total number of Snider rifles issued had been 40,670.

The 10,000 authorized in October, 1868, and a small portion of those which had been previously authorized, had not, therefore, up to that time, been actually issued from store.

In the meanwhile regulations have been issued by the Secretary of State for War, prohibiting further loans of arms, except on occasions of extraordinary and pressing emergency, and subject to payment if the Secretary of State for War should think fit, and repeating, that arms, guns and other stores issued on loan under former regulations are liable to be recalled at any time.

*This will follow

It may be questioned how far the decision of the Imperial Government in 1868, authorizing the issue of 10,000 additional rifles, is to be considered as in force; your Government not having availed themselves of that decision, until the regulations under which it had been made were withdrawn.

But whatever the effect of that decision, your Government would, under the new and old regulations remain subject to an inconvenient liability to return not only this supply, but all previous issues whenever called on to do so.

I have communicated on the subject with the Secretary of State for War, and I have to inform you that Mr. Cardwell is prepared to agree that your Government should retain as its own property, all the Snider and other breech-loading arms to the number of 43,870 actually issued under the old regulations, but that no further arms should be issued except under the new regulations.

| |
|---|
| 40,670 Snider Rifles. |
| 2,000 Spencer |
| 1,000 Spencer Carbines. |
| 200 Starr Carbines. |
| 43,870 |

It is not Mr. Cardwell's intention to withdraw the 25,000 Sniders from the reserve for the present, but it must be clearly understood that, as soon as the period arrives when they will admit of being sent home, their retention can only be sanctioned subject to the payment of their value by your Government.

I request that you will submit this proposal for the consideration of your Ministers.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) GRANVILLE.

Governor General,
The Right Hon. Sir J. Young, Baronet, &c., &c., &c.

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SCHEDULE of Documents emanating from the Department of Militia and Defence, or the Officers thereof, and of Orders of the Privy Council based thereon.

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May 19, 1870.—Memorandum of the Minister of Militia and Defence, expressing the views of the Canadian Government, with respect to the withdrawal of the Troops, and relating to other military questions, and Orders of Council thereon.

May 20, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, respecting armament to be retained on the departure of the regular troops.

May 20, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, respecting reserve stores to be retained for the use of the Dominion.

May 30, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, respecting closing and reopening of military schools.

June 3, 1870.—Letter in reply to letters of the Lieut. General Commanding, of the 14th April and 27th May, 1870.

June 6, 1870.—Letter respecting sale of Royal Artillery horses, &c.

June 8, 1870.—Letter to authorise the Director of Stores to receive over armament of the works at Toronto.

June 8, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, respecting instructions given to the Director of Stores.

June 27, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, respecting interview with Lieut. General Lindsay.

June 27th, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, stating readiness of the Government to take over barracks, forts, &c., on 1st August.

July 1, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, stating that instructions have been given to take over the new fort at Toronto.

July 13, 1870.—Letter of Director of Stores, respecting his arrangement for taking over the new fort at Toronto.

July 21, 1870.—Letter to the Director of Stores, respecting the taking over of property at Toronto and Kingston.

July 27, 1870.—Memorandum of Deputy Adjutant General Powell, respecting stores to be reserved.

July 29, 1870.—Letter of the Director of Stores, respecting the surrender of property at Isle aux Noix.

July 30, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, respecting the taking over of the fort, &c., at Isle aux Noix, on 1st August.

August 1, 1870.—Letter mentioned in Despatch of the Governor General, No. 181.

August 4, 1870.—Letter of the Director of Stores, stating that he has received over Isle aux Noix with the buildings and armament.

August 13, 1870.—Telegram of the Director of Stores, respecting Caretaker at Isle aux Noix.

August 15, 1870.—Letter of the Director of Stores, reporting that he has received over certain military properties at Kingston.

August 20, 1870.—Letter mentioned in Despatch of the Governor General, No. 194.

August 22, 1870.—Letter mentioned in Despatch of the Governor General, No. 211.

August 24, 1870.—Letter of the Adjutant General of Militia, respecting removal of guns from Isle aux Noix.

August 24, 1870.—Letter of the Adjutant General of Militia, respecting four light field guns at Fort Garry.

August 25, 1870.—Memorandum of Minister of Militia and Defence, authorizing the Director of Stores to remove guns and stores from Isle aux Noix to St. Helen's Island.

August 25, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, respecting guns, &c., to be removed from Isle aux Noix.

August 25, 1870.—Letter to Adjutant General of Militia, respecting removal of guns, &c., from Isle aux Noix.

August 25, 1870.—Letter to the Adjutant General of Militia, respecting four light field guns and Snider ammunition, to be procured from Imperial Government.

August 25, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, on same subject.

September 6, 1870.—Memorandum of Minister of Militia and Defence, authorizing the employment of a Caretaker at Isle aux Noix.

September 9, 1870.—Letter of Col. Hamilton to the Director of Stores, respecting buildings at Ottawa vacated by the troops.

September 12, 1870.—Letter of Director of Stores, respecting the transfer of the buildings lately occupied as barracks at Ottawa.

September 12, 1870.—Letter to Department of Public Works, respecting transfer of barrack buildings, in the city of Ottawa.

September 16, 1870.—Memorandum of Minister of Militia and Defence, respecting four light field guns, &c.

September 19, 1870.—Letter to the Military Secretary, respecting the departure of Lieut. General Lindsay for England.

September 22, 1870.—Letter of Director of Stores, respecting the receiving from the Royal Engineer of the barracks at Ottawa.

September 23, 1870.—Letter of Director of Stores, detailing progress made in dismantling the works at Isle aux Noix.

September 27, 1870.—Letter mentioned in Despatch of the Governor General, No. 236.

September 30, 1870.—Letter of Director of Stores, stating that the old fort at Toronto has been handed over to him.

October 11, 1870.—Letter of Storekeeper Pope, respecting stores sent from Isle aux Noix to St. Helen's Island.

October 14, 1870.—Memorandum of Adjutant General of Militia, respecting the acquisition of additional reserve stores.

October 17, 1870.—Letter of Director of Stores, respecting the receiving over of certain buildings and properties at Kingston.

October 17, 1870.—Letter to Director of Stores, respecting removal of articles from barracks at Ottawa.

October 21, 1870.—Letter to Col. Martindale, respecting tent-flooring at St. Helen's Island as part of reserve stores.

October 24, 1870.—Letter of Director of Stores, respecting the dismantling of works at Isle aux Noix.

October 24, 1870.—Letter of Adjutant General of Militia to Director of Stores, respecting guns to be removed from Isle aux Noix to Military School at Montreal.

October 27, 1870.—Memorandum of the Minister of Militia and Defence, respecting the purchase from the Imperial Government of a reserve of arms, ammunition, and other stores.

October 27, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, respecting instructions given to Director of Stores to receive over reserve stores at Montreal.

October 27, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, respecting additional reserve stores.

October 29, 1870.—Order of the Privy Council on Memorandum of Minister of Militia and Defence of 27th inst., respecting the purchase from the Imperial Government of a reserve of arms, ammunition, and other stores.

October 29, 1870, to January 7, 1871.—Correspondence respecting a claim made by the Imperial authorities for the payment of £13,151 8s. 6d. sterling for stores alleged to have been furnished to Canada, and O. C. thereon.

November 14, 1870.—Memorandum of Adjutant General of Militia, relative to further additional stores.

November 21, 1870.—Letter of Director of Stores, respecting removal of articles from barracks at Ottawa.

November 25, 1870.—Letter of Director of Stores, respecting removal of guns left at Fort Garry.

November 25, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, requesting that thanks be given to the Secretary of State for War.

November 25, 1870.—Memorandum of the Minister of Militia and Defence, respecting the day for the enrolment of 1871.

November 26, 1870.—Order of the Privy Council on Memorandum of the Minister of Militia and Defence of 25th inst., fixing the day for taking the enrolment of 1871.

November 28, 1870.—Memorandum of the Minister of Militia and Defence, respecting the expenses of taking the enrolment of 1871.

November 30, 1870.—Order of the Privy Council on memorandum of the Minister of Militia and Defence of 28th inst., respecting the expenses of taking the enrolment of 1871.

November 30, 1870.—Letter of Director of Stores, respecting properties at Montreal, handed over by the Commanding Royal Engineer (Col. Hamilton).

November 30, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, respecting remarks of General Lindsay regarding the Defence of the Frontier.

December 1, 1870, to February 14, 1871.—Papers relating to the appointment of Lieutenant French, as Inspector of Artillery and warlike stores for the Dominion of Canada.

December 1, 1870.—Order of the Privy Council, respecting the establishment of Military Schools.

December 1, 1870.—Memorandum of Director of Stores, reporting that he has received over reserve stores at Montreal.

December 5, 1870.—Memorandum of the Minister of Militia and Defence, relative to the disposal of the Admiralty Lands at Kingston.

December 6, 1870.—Order of the Privy Council, on memorandum of Minister of Militia and Defence of the 5th inst., respecting the disposal of the Admiralty Lands at Kingston.

December 19, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, intimating that instructions have been given to Director of Stores as requested by Col. Hamilton.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, May 20th, 1870.

SIR,—Relative to the letter of the Military Secretary (Lt. Col. Earle) of the 29th March last, the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence directs me to inform you that the following amount of armament and ammunition may be retained upon the departure of the regular troops.

C. 8,681.

1 gun (of like calibre) in reserve for each gun mounted.

3 sets of side arms, in all, for each gun mounted.

And ammunition for such in the same proportion per gun mounted, as has hitherto been laid down and deemed sufficient by the Royal Artillery.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

Lt. Col. McNeill, V.C., Military Secretary.

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(Copy.) (1,925.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, May 20th, 1870.

SIR,—The letter of the Military Secretary (Lt. Col. Earle), of the 30th March last, having had the attention of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, he directs me to state in reply, that he considers that the whole of the stores mentioned in the list enclosed in that letter, with the exception of the 10,000 wood canteens, and 10,000 canteen straps, should be retained for the use of the Dominion Government, and that they should be kept in store, as at present at Montreal, Quebec and Kingston; and upon the withdrawal of the regular troops, handed over to the charge of the Militia Storekeeper at those station; it being, however, well understood that in the articles proposed to be handed over, none are to be of an obsolete pattern, unserviceable, or otherwise unsuitable, and that previous to their transfer, their state should be ascertained by the Dominion Director of Stores.

C. 8,685.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

Lt. Col. McNeill, V.C., Military Secretary.

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(Copy.) (1,980.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, May 30th, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to state that he concurs in the recommendation contained in the letter of the Military Secretary (Lt. Col. Earle), of the 16th instant, that the Military Schools at Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal, should be closed from the 1st of June next.

8852.

I am also to add, that those schools will be re-opened on the 1st of November next, under such a system as may be hereafter determined on by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

Lt. Col. McNeill, V.C., Military Secretary, G. G.

(Copy.) (2,002.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, June 3rd, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to request you to intimate to the Lieut. General Commanding, that he is thankful for the information conveyed by his two letters, relating to the withdrawal of troops from Canada, and the handing over to the Government of Canada of the lands and buildings, fortifications and armaments which are soon to cease to be occupied by Her Majesty's regular troops. The Minister of Militia and Defence is also thankful for the divers suggestions made by the Lieut. General Commanding, for the consideration of the Government of Canada.

April 14th, 1870.
May 27th, 1870.

You will be good enough to explain to the Lieut. General Commanding, that the reason why a reply was not sooner made to his letter of the 14th April, was that the Despatch therein referred to, was itself under the consideration of the Government. It was only on the 19th of May last that the Minister of Militia and Defence was enabled to report to his Excellency in Council on the contents of that Despatch, as well as of another on the same subject. That Report of the Minister of Militia and Defence was adopted by an Order of His Excellency in Council on the following day, with a view to its being transmitted to the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies by His Excellency the Governor General. It was so forwarded a few days ago, with a Despatch of His Excellency.

As a great number of the points mentioned in the two letters of General Lindsay have been disposed of by that report, the Minister of Militia and Defence thinks he cannot do better than to enclose, for the information of the Lieut. General Commanding, a Copy of that Order in Council and Report, as a reply in part to those two letters.

A few days ago a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 12th May, 1870, was received, informing the Government of Canada that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treausury have sanctioned the transfer to the Dominion of Canada of all the barracks and lands attached to them, except the fortress of Quebec and lands connected therewith.

The Minister of Militia and Defence is desirous that the Lieut. General Commanding should be informed that the Dominon Government expect, almost as a certainty, that on the representations made on the report, the withdrawal of the troops, if it should take place, will not be on the scale and to the extent at first contemplated, and that Quebec will be permanently garrisoned by Her Majesty's regular troops. If the expectations of the Dominion Government are realized, of which they have little doubt, with regard to the *only partial* withdrawal of the troops, and the establishment of a permanent garrison at Quebec, a great part of the instructions given to the Lieut. General Commanding, will have to be postponed for future consideration and action.

In the meantime the Minister of Militia and Defence will be thankful if the Lieut. General Commanding will feel pleased to confer with him generally, at his own convenience, at any time and place he may name, with reference to the divers suggestions kindly made by the General.

The Minister of Militia and Defence thinks that a great deal may be effected by personal conference, before coming to any conclusion by written correspondence.

The Minister of Militia and Defence is pleased to find mention made in the letter of General Lindsay, of the 27th ultimo, that the Lieut. General Commanding is conversant with the Militia system of the country, and feels satisfied with the completeness of the organization of the Militia in the *two Provinces*. I am to remark that that organization applies not only to the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, but to all the Provinces comprised in the Union. The General seems to be under the impression that there is no provision in the Militia Law for the employment of a force for the purpose of forming a garrison. The Minister of Militia and Defence would refer on that subject to the Militia Law itself, authorizing not only the organization of Active Militia and its training, but

also authorizing, under *Section* 20, the formation of a corps of volunteers for any service whatever, and under such regulations as may, from to time, be made.

It is under this section that the two battalions forming part of the expedition to Red River have been organized ; and under the same provisions corps of volunteers may be organized for the purpose of garrisoning.

With regard to any fortifications which may be handed over to the Dominion Government, which might not be garrisoned by any part of Her Majesty's regular army. Corps of volunteers for the purpose of garrisoning them, will be easily organized out of the men belonging to the Active Militia to serve in turn, or from any portion of the Regular Militia.

In case, however, experience should prove that the garrisoning of any fortifications by means of corps of volunteers was not efficient, it will be very easy to amend, at any future Session of the Dominion Parliament, the Militia Law, so as to give power to Her Majesty to exact garrison duties in any required place from the Active Militia, in such manner and on such conditions and terms as Her Majesty may determine from time to time.

With regard to any barracks and fortifications with lands attached thereto, which may be at any time ready to be handed over by the Imperial Government to the Dominion Government, the Minister of Militia and Defence wishes the Lieut. General Commanding to be informed that the Dominion Government will be ready at any time to accept the transfer of the same, and to provide for the safe-keeping of the property handed over, as well as of the armaments and any arms, ammunition, and stores handed over in conjunction with them.

General Lindsay, in his letter of 27th May, makes allusion to the organization of a naval force for the naval defence of the country. On that subject, the Minister of Militia and Defence refers General Lindsay to the Despatch of 17th June, 1865, mentioned in the report transmitted herewith, in which, amongst other things it is stated, that as a matter of course, in case of war, it will be the duty of the Imperial Government to undertake the naval defence of the country.

With reference to the matter of the Military Schools, the Minister of Militia and Defence begs to refer the Lieut. General Commanding to the letter addressed to you on the 30th ultimo.

1,980

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary,
To His Excellency the Governor General.

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(Copy.) (2,011.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, June 6th, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to state, that under present circumstances he would recommend that the sale of Royal Artillery horses, and the return of Field Battery equipment into store, be suspended for the present.

C. 8,915.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary,
To His Excellency the Governor General.

(Copy.) (2,017.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, June 8th, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to authorize you to receive over the armament of the works at Toronto, and for that purpose to put yourself in communication with the Control Officer there, D. A. C. G. Wilkinson, as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

Lt. Col. Wily, Director of Stores, &c., Ottawa.

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(Copy.) (2,016.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, June 8th, 1870.

SIR,—In reply to the letters of the Military Secretary (Lt. Col. Earle), of the 21st ultimo and 4th instant, I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence to inform you, that instructions have been given to Lieut.-Col. Wily, to put himself in communication with D. A. C. G. Wilkinson, at Toronto, for the purpose of taking over the armament of the works at that place.

8,879—8,943

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary
To His Excellency the Governor General.

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(Copy.) (2087.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, June, 27th 1870.

SIR,—With reference to the letter of the Lieut. General Commanding, of the 16th instant, the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence directs me to state that he will, with pleasure, meet the General at any time that may be convenient to him, to confer on the subject matter of that letter.

C. 8999

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary
To His Excellency the Governor General.

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(Copy.) (2088.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, June 27th, 1870.

SIR,—The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, directs me to state for the information of the Lieut. General Commanding, that the Dominion Government will be ready to take over, on the 1st August next, the Forts, Barracks, &c., mentioned in his letter of the 16th instant.

C. 9000

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary
To His Excellency the Governor General.

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(Copy.) (2105.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, July 1st, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to the letter of the Military Secretary (Lieut. Col. Earle), of the 29th ultimo, I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to state that instructions have been given to Lieut. Col. Wily to put himself in communication at once with Col. Hamilton, for the purpose of taking over the new Fort at Toronto.

C. 9034

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia & Defence.

The Military Secretary
To His Excellency the Governor General.

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STORE BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 13th July, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that having placed myself, as directed by you, in communication with Colonel Hamilton, Royal Engineers, respecting the taking over the new Fort at Toronto, by the Militia Department, I am now instructed by that officer to proceed to Toronto to-morrow for that purpose. I shall comply with Col. Hamilton's instructions, and proceed to Toronto as directed.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) THOS. WILY,
Lieut. Col., Director of Stores.

The Honorable
The Minister of Militia & Defence.
Ottawa.

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MILITIA DEPARTMENT, STORE BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 21st July, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for your information, that under the instructions conveyed to me by the papers marked A, as per margin, I at once placed mpself in communication with Colonel Hamilton, Commanding Royal Engineers, and proceeded with that officer to Toronto on the 14th inst. On the following day, I received over from him the grounds and buildings known as the New Fort at Toronto, as shewn on the plan B, with the fitments and fixtures of said buildings, as per schedule C, all in good order.

Papers enclosed herewith.

A.—Letter from Military Secretary, &c., &c.

B.—Plan new Fort.

C.—Schedule of fixture and fitments

D.—Plan Royal Arty. park barrk's, Kingston.

E.—Schedule of fixtures and fitments.

F.—List of encroachments or trespasses

G.—Major Bernard's letter.

H.—Thos. Murray testimonial of character.

I also received over, on the 19th inst., from Lieutenant Gehle, Royal Engineers, the grounds and buildings known as the Royal Artillery Park Barracks, at Kingston, as shewn on plan E, with the fixture and fitments of said buildings, as per schedule F, all in good order. I also enclose a list of encroachments or trespasses, F. The gun sheds and stables were previously in temporary possession of the Kingston Volunteer Cavalry, and Field Battery of Artillery respectively. Under directions from Lieut. Colonel Powell, D.A.G., Artillery Park Barracks have now been handed over to the District Staff Officer at Kingston, for the purpose of enabling him to accommodate therein the two Depot Companies of the Red River Force, about being organized at that place.

The Field Officers' quarters, marked D on the plan, are at present occupied by Major Bernard, the late Paymaster of the Royal Canadian Rifles, whom the military authorities requested should not be disturbed now, as his stay therein is not likely to be prolonged beyond September next. In the event, however, of the premises being required at an earlier date, he has engaged himself to give them up to the Militia Department at a week's notice, as per letter G.

With reference to the New Fort at Toronto, it is extremely desirable that a caretaker should at once be appointed in charge of the premises. I have placed them for the present in charge of the storekeeper, Toronto. I would most respectfully recommend to this charge Mr. Thomas Murray, lately employed as foreman of works at the military stores, Toronto, and long in the employment of the Militia Department in charge of the magazine at the fort, and the superintendance of the issue of ammunition to the Volunteer force. He receives at present from the Militia Department 50 cents per diem; an additional 50 cents to this amount, would, I have no doubt, secure the services of an efficient and trustworthy man, thoroughly acquainted with the whole *locale*, and everything connected therewith. I enclose copy of a testimonial as to the character and ability, H.

The imperative necessity that exists for the appointment of a caretaker, will be best illustrated by the following facts. When taking over the buildings I found out that a forcible entry had been effected therein, and that they had been occupied during the night previous by some loose and disorderly women, to their manifest danger and detriment. I directed Major Goodwin, the storekeeper, to place himself in communication with the police authorities of Toronto, and the result was, that, on the following day seven women and one man were arrested on the premises, and committed to gaol for a term of three months as vagabonds.

With reference to the armaments of the forts at Toronto, taken over by me from the Control Department, on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd ultimo, I am still unable to make any report thereon, not having yet received from that Department the necessary official documents to enable me to do so.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) THOS. WILY,

Lieut. Col., Director of Stores, &c.

The Honorable

The Minister of Militia & Defence.

Ottawa

*Report of D. A. G. Powell, on Stores to be reserved.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, July 27th, 1870.

MEMORANDUM.

The papers undernoted having been handed to me for report, viz. :—

Military Secretary's letter (C. 8,681), of 29th March, 1870, relating to the Despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, dated February, 1870, communicating the intention of Her Majesty's Government respecting the military force now in Canada, and stating that the armament of the fortifications at stations finally vacated by Her Majesty's troops will be handed over to the Dominion; and enquiring, whether the Canadian Government wishes any, and what quantities of ammunition to be set aside for the armament, and any guns and carriages as a reserve to it; at same time intimating, that as the whole of the stores not already selected by the Canadian Government to be held as a reserve, are being actively prepared for removal, an early reply is absolutely necessary.

Minister of Militia's reply, dated 20th May, 1870, that the following armament and ammunition be retained, viz. :—

"One gun (of like calibre) in reserve for each gun mounted; three sets of side arms, in all, for each gun mounted, and ammunition for such, in the same proportion per gun mounted as has hitherto been laid down and deemed sufficient by the Royal Artillery."

Military Secretary's letter (C. 8,685), under date of 30th March, 1870, transmitting Memorandum of the Deputy Controller, relating to the list of stores proposed to be handed over to Canada on payment; and stating, that it may be anticipated that no Imperial Stores Establishment will be left in the country; and asking, whether, if the Secretary of State for War should approve of the arrangement, the Dominion Government would receive over the reserve at once, and to take entire charge of it, and pay for it under such arrangements as may be agreed upon between the Imperial and Dominion Governments.

Minister of Militia's reply thereto, under date of 20th May, 1870.

"He considers that the whole of the stores mentioned in the list enclosed in the letter, with the exception of the 10,000 wood canteens, should be retained for the use of the Dominion Government, and that they should be kept in store, as at present, at Montreal, Quebec, and Kingston; and upon the withdrawal of the regular troops, handed over to the charge of the militia storekeepers at those stations; it being, however, well understood, that in the articles proposed to be handed over, none are to be of an obsolete pattern, unserviceable, or otherwise unsuitable, and that, previous to their transfer, their state should be ascertained by the Dominion Director of Stores."

Military Secretary's letter (C. 8,877), dated 21st May, 1870, referring to previous correspondence, and enclosing Memorandum of Deputy Controller, asking instruction from Imperial Government relating to the reserve stores—the answers to which are written in red ink opposite to the questions.

WAR OFFICE, 23rd April, 1870,

DEPUTY CONTROLLER, CANADA.—See the following replies to the questions herein raised by you.

(Signed,) G. BALFOUR,
For Controller in Chief.

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ENCLOSURE.

CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA,
MONTREAL, 29th March, 1870.

CONTROLLER IN CHIEF—Adverting to War Office Memorandum of the 24th ult., (Canada—16—286) I have the honor to request instructions on the following points :—

1st. As regards the reserve of stores sanctioned to be retained for the Dominion Government, by War Office letter of the 6th September, 1869 (57—Canada—295), it is presumed that concurrently with the withdrawal of the troops from Canada, and the surrender to the Dominion Government of the buildings, &c. the military store establishment will be withdrawn, and that no part of it will be retained in Canada, solely to look after the reserve in question. Under these altered circumstances it is submitted that in lieu of the arrangement sanctioned by the above-named War Office letter of the 6th September, the whole of the reserve stores should, in the course of the ensuing summer, be handed over to the sole charge of the Dominion, to be paid for by it at such time as may be decided upon between it and the Imperial Government?

The obvious advantages to the Imperial Government of adopting such a course, would be freedom from all risk, responsibility, and establishment in connection with the reserve stores, and from all chance of disagreement regarding the condition or suitability of the stores, when required for use from time to time by the Dominion Government.

*Ans.*—[The reserve of stores may be handed over to the Canadian Government as proposed, but their value must be recovered at the time of transfer.]

2nd. As regards the armament to be handed over to the Dominion Government with the fortifications?

*Ans.*—[The armament comprises the guns, carriages, &c. on the works, and the ammunition and stores belonging thereto in artillery charge.]

What is to be included under the service armament? Are side-arms to be included, and if so, to what extent? Are projectiles and ammunition to be handed over, and if so, in what quantities, and on what terms? Are any guns to be handed over as a reserve in addition to those on the works, and if so, to what extent, and on what terms?

*Ans.*—[In the event of the stores in artillery charge being insufficient for the equipment of the mounted ordnance, such articles may be issued from stores as the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery may consider necessary to complete the equipment. If any reserve guns are required, the issue may be made on payment.]

3rd. As regards the surrender of the barracks and hospitals to the Dominion Government, is any equipment to be handed over with the building, and if so, upon what terms?

[In handing over the barracks and hospitals to the Dominion Government, the buildings and lands only should be transferred free of cost; any equipment, if required, being paid for.]

(Signed,) G. B.

The Dominion Government has been invited to express its views regarding the arrangement suggested in paragraph 1, for transferring to its sole charge the reserve stores, and also its wishes regarding the ammunition, &c., referred to in paragraph 2, and the barrack and hospital equipment referred to in paragraph 3.

Pending their reply, I am desirous of ascertaining the course which the Secretary of State for War would wish followed, in order that no unnecessary delay may occur in dealing with the stores in Canada.

(Signed,) B. H. MARTINDALE.

Upon which the Military Secretary adds:—

"The importance of establishing a good reserve of the stores for the forces of the Dominion is so very great, that Lieutenant General Lindsay is prepared to forward any representation the Canadian Government desire to make on the subject, with his support."

Military Secretary's letter (C. 8,954), under date of June, 1870, stating that the whole subject of the reserve stores for the Canadian Government has been considered by the Lieutenant General, and that he cannot give orders in the matter until he shall have received a reply to his letter (C. 8,877), of 21st May, and intimating that the Minister of Militia's letters of 20th May are not replies to the Deputy Controller's

Memorandum of 29th March, inasmuch as they omit all reference as to the question of payment.

And the Minister of Militia having directed me to place myself in communication with Colonel Martindale, Deputy Controller, with a view to an understanding of the whole question, I have now the honor to report, that I have had a conference with Colonel Martindale, and obtained from that officer a list of the guns, Snider rifles, ammunition, artillery stores, and other equipment, which it was proposed to hand over to the Dominion Government, and the prices at which the several articles would require to be paid for, which list is in the words and figures following :—

CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA,

MONTREAL, 16th July, 1870.

STORES to be retained as Reserves in Canada, for Dominion Government.

| Number. | Description. | Rate. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Arms.* | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 14 | Carbines—Artillery | 3 9 3½ | 55 10 1 |
| 19 | Lancaster | 5 8 7½ | 103 3 10½ |
| 30,074 | Rifles—Snider, converted—Pattern 1853 | 2 14 10¾ | 82,484 4 2½ |
| 1,196 | do 1860 | 4 0 10½ | 4,836 6 5 |
| 89 | Swords, Cavalry | 1 0 0 | 89 0 0 |
| | *Ammunition for Small Arms.* | | |
| 8,000,000 | Cartridges—Snider, ball ... per 100 | 3 15 10 | 30,333 6 8 |
| 2,600,000 | do blank ... do | 2 10 1 | 6,510 16 8 |
| 233,574 | Spencer's & Starr's carbine and musket, ball. do | 5 2 5 | 1,199 19 8 |
| | *Ammunition for Ten Field Batteries.* | | |
| 72 | Carcasses—Filled, riveted, 24 pounder howitzer ... per 100 | 16 17 1 | 12 2 8 |
| 2,606 | Cartridges—Calico, 18 drms ... do | 0 7 2 | 9 6 9 |
| 2,166 | bursters, 40 drms ... do | 0 13 2 | 14 5 2 |
| 1,477 | filled, 1 lb ... do | 3 9 10 | 51 11 5 |
| 1,586 | Flannel, 2½ lbs., 9-pounder gun, filled ... do | 10 15 10 | 171 3 1 |
| 4,000 | 24-pounder howitzer, empty do | 1 14 2 | 68 6 8 |
| 1,874 | Fuzes, time, wood—Common ... do | 1 14 6 | 32 3 6 |
| 5,835 | Diaphragm | 1 10 11 | 99 4 11 |
| 2,606 | Shells with plugs and wads, empty, riveted to wood bottom—Diaphragm, 9-pounder gun ... per 100 | 18 2 5 | 472 4 5 |
| 1,477 | Common, 24-pounder howitzer ... do | 9 14 9 | 143 16 5 |
| 2,166 | Diaphragm, do | 20 3 7 | 437 1 7 |
| 1,125 | Shot—Case, 9-pounder gun ... per 100 | 9 5 2 | 104 3 1 |
| 285 | 24-pounder howitzer ... do | 10 9 7 | 29 17 3 |
| 8,269 | Solid, 9-pounder, riveted ... do | 4 11 8 | 378 19 1 |
| 29,400 | Tubes, friction, copper ... per 1,000 | 4 3 1 | 122 2 7 |
| 2,606 | Bags, paper, for bursters—No. 1 ... do | 0 10 11 | 1 8 5 |
| 2,166 | No. 2 ... per 100 | 0 11 3 | 1 4 4 |
| 12,000 | Covers, paper, cartridge—No. 13 | 0 5 6 | 33 0 0 |
| 4,000 | No. 14 | 0 5 6 | 11 0 0 |
| 521 | Powder, lbs—Fine grain, service | 0 0 9 | 19 10 9 |
| 40,000 | L. G. | 0 0 8 | 1,333 6 8 |
| 1,477 | Shell, L. G. | 0 0 6 | 36 18 6 |
| 80 | Worsted, lbs. | 0 2 3 | 9 0 0 |

STORES to be retained as Reserves in Canada, for Dominion Government.—*Continued.*

| Number. | Description. | Rate. £ | s. | d. | Amount. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Equipment, Ten Field Batteries.* | | | | | | |
| 80 | Axes, helved—Felling | 0 | 3 | 1½ | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| 80 | Pick | 0 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Axletree, iron, travelling, 2nd class, with linch-pin and wasters, spare | 0 | 0 | 5½ | 51 | 0 | 0 |
| 40 | Bars, splinter, limber, field | 0 | 16 | 6 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Boxes, tin, fuze—Black ... per 100 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| 40 | Blue ... do | 4 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| 80 | Brushes, water, carriage | 0 | 1 | 4½ | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| 160 | Buckets, leather, cavalry | 0 | 0 | 8½ | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Caps, sponge—Howitzer, 24-pounder | 0 | 15 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| 60 | Gun, 9-pounder | 0 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 14 | 6 |
| 3 | Carriages—Travelling, howitzer, 24-pounder ... Each | 89 | 3 | 0 | 267 | 6 | 0 |
| 10 | Field, complete with limbers, gun, 9-pounder ... do | 85 | 18 | 0 | 859 | 0 | 0 |
| -- | Cartouches, field, limber, charged, with carriages | | | | | | |
| 40 | Cases, brown leather, hand-saw | 0 | 10 | 3 | 20 | 10 | 0 |
| 160 | Couples, trace | 0 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 1,120 | Grease, lbs ... per ton | 17 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| 40 | Hammers, claw, large | 0 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| 80 | Handspikes, traversing | 0 | 7 | 6 | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Heads, spare, S.B.—Rammers—9-pounder | 0 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 0 |
| 10 | 24-pounder howitzer | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| 30 | Sponge—9-pounder gun | 0 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| 10 | 24-pounder howitzer | 0 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| 80 | Hooks, bill, handled, | 0 | 1 | 8½ | 6 | 16 | 8 |
| 160 | do reaping | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 40 | Implements, shell and fuze, sets—No. 1 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 59 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | No. 2 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 0 |
| 10 | No. 3 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 8 |
| 7 | Instruction, shell and fuze, sheets ... per 100 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 40 | Irons, priming, field, sets | 0 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 8 |
| 40 | Jacks, lifting, common | 0 | 14 | 9 | 29 | 10 | 0 |
| 160 | Kettles, camp, Flanders | 0 | 4 | 6 | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| 80 | Keys, spring-lock | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| -- | Knives, clasp, large (none in store) | | | | | | |
| 120 | Lanyards, friction, tube, field | 1 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 14 | 5 |
| 40 | Lines, Hambro', skeins | 0 | 3 | 10½ | 7 | 15 | 0 |
| 80 | Locks, pad, iron, small ... per 100 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| 40 | Marline, skeins | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 16 | 8 |
| 40 | Mauls, wood, common | 0 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 80 | Needles, brass, 4lbs ... per gross | 0 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| 2 | Ordnance, bronze, S. 18—Gun, 9-pounder, 13 cwt ... per cwt. | 7 | 4 | 0 | 187 | 4 | 0 |
| 1 | Howitzer, 29-pounder, 13 cwt ... do | 7 | 4 | 0 | 93 | 12 | 0 |
| 20 | Perches, wagon, spare | 1 | 18 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| 80 | Pins, linch, 2nd class, spare ... per 100 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| 40 | Pincers, carpenter's | 0 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 80 | Pockets, tube, leather | 0 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 13 | 4 |
| 240 | Posts, wood, picket, 2ft. 6in. | 0 | 2 | 3 | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| 80 | Punches, vent | 0 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 40 | Ropes—Picket, tarred, 25 yards | 0 | 7 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 238 | White, 3in., fathoms | 2 | 18 | 0 | 13 | 3 | 7 |
| 13 | Drag, light, pairs | 0 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 17 | 0 |
| 40 | Saw, hand, 26in | 0 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| 10 | Scales—Tangent, Brass, L.S., 9-pounder gun | 0 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 6 |
| 10 | 24-pounder howitzer | 0 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 6 |
| 40 | Scissors, laboratory, small | 0 | 0 | 6½ | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| 40 | Screws, copper, sets, tangent, scale, spare | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| 40 | Shafts—Field, limber, complete, spare, near | 1 | 2 | 6 | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | off | 2 | 2 | 6 | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| 60 | Shoe, horse, sets of 4, with nails | 0 | 1 | 8½ | 8 | 10 | 10 |

STORES to be retained as Reserves in Canada, for Dominion Government.—*Continued.*

| Number. | Description. | Rate. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Equipment, Ten Field Batteries.*—Continued. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 30 | Shovels, helved | 0 2 1 | 8 6 8 |
| 80 | Spades, helved | 0 2 2 | 8 13 4 |
| 40 | Spanners, McMahon's, 15 | 0 8 6 | 17 0 0 |
| 80 | Spikes—Common | 0 0 3 | 1 0 0 |
| 10 | Spring, howitzer, 24-pounder | 0 1 1 | 0 10 10 |
| 30 | do gun, 9-pounder | 0 1 1 | 1 12 6 |
| 60 | Sponges with staves, 9-pounder brass gun | 0 7 10 | 23 10 0 |
| 20 | do do 24 do howitzer | 0 9 4 | 9 6 8 |
| 40 | Sticks, portfire | 0 2 0 | 4 0 0 |
| 130 | Straps, leather, fuze box and tube pocket | 0 0 9 | 4 17 6 |
| 80 | Swingletrees, No. 2 | 0 8 6 | 34 0 0 |
| 30 | Wadhooks with staves, &c., 9-pounder brass gun | 0 5 0 | 7 10 0 |
| 10 | do do 24 do howitzer | 0 4 11 | 2 9 2 |
| 10 | Wagons, ammunition, with limbers, gun, 9-pounder | 81 0 0 | 810 0 0 |
| 3 | do do howitzer, 24-pounder | 78 10 0 | 236 11 0 |
| 80 | Washers, 2nd class, drag-field, spare | 0 2 6 | 10 0 0 |
| 40 | Wheels—2nd class, field, light | 5 16 0 | 232 0 0 |
| 20 | heavy | 6 1 8 | 121 13 4 |
| 5 | Worsted, white, lbs. per lb. | 0 2 3 | 0 11 3 |
| 33 | Harness—General service, leading | 13 9 10 | 445 4 6 |
| 11 | Service, double, complete, wheel | 15 19 0 | 175 9 0 |
| 137 | Saddlery, universal sets, complete | 6 0 0 | 822 0 0 |
| | *Ammunition for 13 32-pounder and 9 24-pounder Garrison Guns.* | | |
| 364 | Bottoms—Wood, Shot and Shell, 32-pounder per 100 | 1 5 1 | 4 11 3 |
| 252 | 24-pounder do | 1 0 11 | 2 12 8 |
| 65 | Carcasses—Filled, riveted, 32-pounder do | 20 11 11 | 13 17 9 |
| 45 | 24-pounder do | 16 17 1 | 7 11 8 |
| 325 | Cartridges—Calico, bursters—Common, 32-pounder, 50 drms do | 0 18 8 | 3 0 8 |
| 225 | do do 24 do 1 lb. do | 3 9 10 | 7 17 1 |
| 130 | do Diaphragm, 32-pounder, 50 drms do | 0 18 8 | 1 5 1 |
| 90 | do do 24 do 40 do | 0 13 2 | 0 11 10 |
| 1,300 | Flannel, charged, 32-pounder, 10 lbs per 100 | 2 14 0 | 35 2 0 |
| 900 | do 24 do 8 do do | 2 7 8 | 21 9 0 |
| 550 | Fuze—Percussion—Petman's do | 6 10 9 | 35 19 1 |
| 132 | Common do | 1 14 6 | 2 5 6 |
| 264 | Diaphragm | 1 10 11 | 4 1 7 |
| 22 | Match, slow, lbs per cwt. | 2 8 6 | 0 9 3 |
| 88 | Portfires, common per 100 | 4 11 11 | 4 0 10 |
| 616 | Rivets for shell-bottoms do | 0 2 6 | 0 15 4 |
| 325 | Shell with plugs prepared for bottoms—Common, 32-pounder do | 10 3 0 | 32 19 9 |
| 225 | do 24 do do | 8 12 8 | 19 8 6 |
| 130 | Diaphragm, 32 do do | 33 10 2 | 43 11 2 |
| 90 | do 24 do do | 28 14 0 | 25 16 7 |
| 130 | Shot—Case, 32-pounder do | 26 0 7 | 33 18 9 |
| 90 | do 24 do do | 21 3 8 | 19 1 3 |
| 650 | Solid, round, 32-pounder do | 9 17 6 | 64 3 9 |
| 450 | do 24 do do | 8 2 5 | 36 10 10 |
| 640 | Tubes, friction, copper per 1,000 | 4 3 1 | 2 13 2 |
| 1,300 | Wads—Grammet, 32-pounder per 100 | 0 17 3 | 11 4 3 |
| 900 | do 24 do do | 0 14 1 | 6 6 9 |
| 550 | Papier Mâché, common per 1,000 | 0 14 9 | 0 8 1 |
| 142 | do diaphragm, loading hole do | 0 4 10 | 0 1 2 |
| 90 | Bags, paper, for bursters—No. 2 per 100 | 0 11 3 | 0 10 1 |
| 130 | No. 3 do | 0 11 10 | 0 15 4 |
| 1,300 | Covers, paper, for cartridges—No. 7 do | 0 8 6 | 5 10 6 |
| 900 | No. 16 | 0 7 11 | 3 11 3 |
| 40 | Powder, lbs.—F. G., service | 0 0 9 | 1 10 0 |
| 20,200 | L. G. | 0 0 8 | 673 6 8 |
| 652 | Shell, L. G. | 0 0 6 | 16 6 0 |
| 15 | Worsted, lbs per lb. | 0 2 3 | 1 13 9 |

STORES to be retained as Reserves in Canada, for Dominion Government.—*Continued.*

| Number. | Description. | Rate. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| | *Equipment, Garrison Batteries (as above.)* | | |
| 22 | Boxes—Fuze, commom black ..... per 100 | 0 4 5 | 0 18 8 |
| 22 | do diaphragm ..... | ..... | 0 18 8 |
| 22 | Grease, half round ..... | 0 1 5 | 1 11 2 |
| 22 | Plug-wad, rectangular ..... per 100 | 4 5 0 | 0 18 11 |
| 33 | Tube ..... | 3 18 1 | 1 5 9 |
| 22 | Brooms, bass ..... | 0 1 2½ | 1 6 7 |
| 22 | Buckets, wood, sponge ..... | 9 15 5 | 2 3 0 |
| 22 | Cans, tin, oil—Feeding, pint ..... | 0 0 4½ | 0 8 3 |
| 1 | do quart ..... | 0 0 6½ | 0 0 6½ |
| 9 | Caps, sponge, 24-pounder ..... } per 10 | 0 19 8 | 2 3 3 |
| 13 | do 32 do ..... } | | |
| 13 | Carriages—Wood, standing, complete, 32-pounder ..... each | 27 5 0 | 354 5 0 |
| 9 | 24-pounder ..... do | 25 4 0 | 226 16 0 |
| 22 | Cartouche, leather, large ..... | 0 14 8 | 16 2 8 |
| 744 | Cases, leather, cartridge, No. 5 ..... | 0 6 4 | 13 8 8 |
| 22 | Clippers, portfire ..... | 0 3 0 | 3 6 0 |
| 13 | Fids, wood, muzzle—32-pounder ..... | 0 7 6 | 4 17 6 |
| 9 | 24-pounder ..... | 0 6 2 | 2 15 6 |
| 2 | Gins, triangles, 18 feet, light, complete ..... | 55 1 0 | 110 2 0 |
| 22 | Hammers, claw, large ..... | 0 2 9 | 3 0 6 |
| 220 | Handspikes, common, bevelled, C ..... | 0 2 4 | 25 13 4 |
| 13 | Heads, spare—Rammer—32-pounder ..... per 10 | 0 8 9 | 0 11 4 |
| 9 | do 24-pounder ..... | 0 8 1 | 0 7 3 |
| 13 | Sponge—32-pounder ..... each | 0 10 1 | 6 11 1 |
| 9 | do 24-pounder ..... | 0 9 0 | 4 1 0 |
| 22 | Horns, powder, Miner's ..... | 0 2 6 | 2 15 0 |
| 2 | Implements, shell and fuze, garrison, sets No. 1 ..... | 3 18 5 | 7 16 10 |
| 4 | No. 2 ..... | 0 10 0 | 2 0 0 |
| 6 | No. 3 ..... | 0 15 0 | 4 10 0 |
| 14 | No. 4 ..... | 1 18 1 | 26 13 2 |
| 22 | Irons, priming, garrison, sets ..... | 0 2 11 | 3 4 2 |
| — | Knives, clasp, large (none in store) ..... | | |
| 44 | Lanyards, friction, tube ..... per 100 | 1 14 10 | 0 15 4 |
| 22 | Levers, wood, iron-shod, 7 feet ..... each | 0 11 2 | 12 5 8 |
| 22 | Lines, Hambro', skeins ..... per skein | 0 3 10½ | 4 5 3 |
| 22 | Marline, skeins ..... | 0 0 11 | 1 0 2 |
| 5 | Oil, Lucca, gallons ..... | 0 5 7 | 1 7 11 |
| 22 | Plugs, vent, Haye's pattern ..... | 0 1 0 | 0 1 10 |
| 22 | Punches, vent ..... | 0 2 3 | 2 9 6 |
| 26 | Rammers with staves—32-pounder ..... | 0 5 5 | 7 0 10 |
| 18 | 24-pounder ..... | 0 5 4 | 4 16 0 |
| 22 | Scrapers, copper, shell ..... per 100 | 6 0 3 | 1 5 6 |
| 22 | Screws, iron, lights—Firing, spare ..... | 0 0 4 | 0 7 4 |
| 88 | Preserving ..... | 0 0 6 | 2 4 0 |
| 22 | Spanners, McMahon's, 15in ..... | 0 8 6 | 9 7 0 |
| 44 | Spikes—Common ..... | 0 0 3 | 0 11 0 |
| 13 | Spring—32-pounder ..... | 0 1 1 | 0 14 1 |
| 9 | 24-pounder ..... | 0 1 1 | 0 9 9 |
| 26 | Sponges, with staves—32-pounder ..... | 0 14 7 | 18 19 2 |
| 18 | 24-pounder ..... | 0 13 6 | 12 3 0 |
| 22 | Staves, sponge, spare ..... | 0 3 7 | 3 7 10 |
| 22 | Sticks, portfire ..... | 0 2 0 | 2 4 0 |
| 77 | Straps, fuze or tube box ..... | 0 0 9 | 2 1 3 |
| 13 | Tampions with wads—32-pounder ..... | 0 2 4 | 1 10 4 |
| 9 | 24-pounder ..... | 0 2 1½ | 0 19 1 |
| 2 | Tools, smith's, chests of ..... | 8 10 0 | 17 0 0 |
| 13 | Wadhooks, with staves—32-pounder ..... each | 0 7 10 | 5 1 10 |
| 9 | 24-pounder ..... do | 0 7 10 | 3 10 6 |
| 22 | Wrenches, light ..... | 0 1 11 | 2 2 2 |
| 22 | Yarn, spun, tarred, three threads ..... per ton | 38 0 0 | 0 7 5 |

STORES to be retained as Reserves in Canada, for Dominion Government.—*Continued.*

| Number. | Description. | Rate. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Equipment, Garrison Batteries (as above.)*—Continued. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 23 | Waggons—Small-arm ammunition | 88 7 0 | 2,032 1 0 |
| 2 | Forge | 90 12 0 | 181 4 0 |
| 10 | General service | 42 0 0 | 420 0 0 |
| 2 | Store | 78 10 0 | 157 0 0 |
| 2 | Carts—Store | 46 4 0 | 92 8 0 |
| 2 | Sling | 64 14 0 | 129 8 0 |
| | *Accoutrements.* | | |
| 70 | Infantry—Staff sergeants—Belts, waist | 0 3 10 | 13 8 4 |
| 70 | Knots, sword | 0 1 1 | 3 15 10 |
| 7,000 | Rank and file—Ball bags | 0 2 3 | 787 10 0 |
| 11,950 | Belts—Waist | 0 1 6 | 896 5 0 |
| 7,000 | Pouch | 0 2 4 | 816 13 4 |
| 11,950 | Frogs | 0 1 0 | 597 10 0 |
| 7,000 | 50 rounds | 0 5 0 | 1,750 0 0 |
| 280 | 20 rounds | 0 3 8 | 51 6 8 |
| 7,000 | Slings, musket | 0 1 1 | 379 4 0 |
| 11,950 | Lockets | 0 0 5 | 248 19 2 |
| 20 | Rifle—Staff sergeants, belts, waist | 0 5 8 | 5 13 4 |
| 20 | do knots, sword | 0 1 0 | 1 0 0 |
| 2,000 | Rank and file, ball bags | 0 1 8 | 166 13 4 |
| 2,000 | do belts, waist | 0 1 9½ | 179 3 4 |
| 2,000 | do do pouch | 0 1 6 | 150 0 0 |
| 2,000 | do frogs | 0 0 10½ | 87 10 0 |
| 2,000 | do pouches, 50 rounds | 0 5 0 | 500 0 0 |
| 80 | do do 20 do | 0 3 8 | 14 3 4 |
| 2,000 | do slings, musket | 0 0 9 | 75 0 0 |
| 10 | Artillery—Staff sergeants, belts, waist | 0 9 6 | 4 15 0 |
| 10 | do do pouch | 0 3 6 | 1 15 0 |
| 10 | do knots, sword | 0 1 1 | 0 10 10 |
| 10 | do pouch, ammunition | 0 9 0 | 4 10 0 |
| 1,000 | Rank and file, belts, waist | ..... | 145 16 8 |
| 1,000 | do do pouch | ..... | 137 10 0 |
| 1,000 | do frogs | ..... | 47 18 4 |
| 1,000 | do pouch, ammunition | ..... | 195 16 8 |
| 1,000 | do sling, carbine | ..... | 41 13 4 |
| 8,000 | Haversacks—White | 0 1 1 | 433 6 8 |
| 2,000 | Black | 0 2 6 | 250 0 0 |
| | *Camp Equipage.* | | |
| 2,000 | Tents, circular, complete | 4 5 0 | 8,500 0 0 |
| | *Necessaries.* | | |
| 7,000 | Knapsacks, complete, Infantry | 0 9 0½ | 3,164 11 8 |
| 3,000 | do Rifles | 0 9 2¼ | 1,378 2 6 |
| | *Packages.* | | |
| 12,774 | Boxes, small-arm ammunition ... each | 0 6 2 | 3,938 13 0 |
| 4,123 | Barrels, quarter ... per 100 | 11 12 0 | 478 5 4 |
| 1,565 | Chest, arm ... each | 0 15 9 | 1,232 8 9 |
| | | | £166,093 18 5½ |
| | Add Departmental expenses, 15 per cent | | 24,914 1 9 |
| | | | £191,008 0 2½ |

RESERVE for Mounted Ordnance to be retained in Canada for service of the Dominion Government.

| Number. | Description. | Rate. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| | *Brought forward* | | | 191,008 0 2½ |
| 10 | Ordnance, Iron—Guns, 8 in., 65 cwt. . . per ton | 20 0 0 | 650 0 0 | |
| 6 | Carronades, 68-pounder, 36 cwt. | | | |
| 49 | do 32 do 17 do | | | |
| 2 | do 24 do 13 do | | | |
| 21 | do 18 do 10 do | | | |
| 4 | do 12 do 6 do | | | |
| 1 | Guns, 56 do 97 do | | | |
| 53 | do 32 do 56 do | | | |
| 42 | do 24 do 50 do | | | |
| 22 | do 24 do 48 do | | | |
| 13 | do 24 do 20 do | | | |
| 8 | do 18 do 42 do | | | |
| 4 | do 12 do 34 do | | | |
| 6 | Howitzers, 8 inch, 22 do | | | |
| 8 | do 5½ do 10 do | | | |
| 4 | Mortars, 13 do 36 do | | | |
| 4 | do 10 do 52 do | | | |
| 4 | do 10 do 47 do | | | |
| 8 | do 10 do 18 do | | | |
| 4 | do 8 do 9 do | | | |
| | Total weight . . . . . 455 tons, 6 cwt. | 2 2 0 per ton | 956 2 7 | |
| 2,730 | Handspike—Common, 6 feet . . . . . each | 0 2 4 | 318 10 0 | |
| 40 | Roller, metal, 7 inch, with powlet falls . . . . . each | 1 9 6 | 59 0 0 | |
| 20 | Rammers, smooth bore—8 inch . . . . . do | 0 5 8 | 5 13 4 | |
| 2 | 56-pounder . . . . . do | 0 6 1 | 0 12 2 | |
| 106 | 32 do . . . . . do | 0 5 5 | 28 14 2 | |
| 154 | 24 do . . . . . do | 0 5 4 | 41 1 4 | |
| 16 | 18 do . . . . . do | 0 5 2 | 4 2 8 | |
| 8 | 12 do . . . . . do | 0 5 0 | 2 0 0 | |
| 20 | Sponges—Guns, S. B., 8 inch . . . . . do | 0 18 9 | 18 15 0 | |
| 2 | do 56-pounder . . . . . do | 0 19 7 | 1 19 2 | |
| 106 | do 32 do . . . . . do | 0 14 7 | 77 5 10 | |
| 154 | do 24 do . . . . . do | 0 13 6 | 103 19 0 | |
| 16 | do 18 do . . . . . do | 0 12 8 | 10 2 8 | |
| 8 | do 12 do . . . . . do | 0 12 0 | 4 16 0 | |
| 12 | Carronades, S.B., 68-pounder . . . do | 0 17 0 | 10 4 0 | |
| 98 | do 32 do . . . do | 0 11 5 | 55 18 10 | |
| 4 | do 24 do . . . do | 0 10 8 | 2 2 8 | |
| 42 | do 18 do . . . do | 0 9 8 | 19 8 6 | |
| 8 | do 12 do . . . do | 0 7 6 | 3 0 0 | |
| 12 | Howitzer, S.B., 8 inch . . . . . do | 0 14 7 | 8 15 0 | |
| 6 | do 5½ do . . . . . do | 0 9 0 | 7 4 0 | |
| 40 | Mortars, S.B., 13 and 10 inch . . do | 1 1 9 | 43 10 0 | |
| 8 | do 8 inch . . . . . do | 0 14 5 | 5 15 4 | |
| 20 | Breech-loading rifle guns, 7 inch do | 0 17 7 | 17 11 8 | |
| 18 | do 64-pr. do | 0 16 0 | 14 8 0 | |
| | Wadhooks, S.B., with rammer heads— | | | |
| 20 | Gun, 8 inch . . . . . do | 0 7 10 | 7 16 8 | |
| 12 | Carronades, 68-pounder . . . . . do | 0 6 10 | 4 2 0 | |
| 98 | do 32 do . . . . . do | 0 6 2 | 30 4 4 | |
| 4 | do 24 do . . . . . do | 0 6 0 | 1 4 0 | |
| 42 | do 18 do . . . . . do | 0 5 4 | 11 4 0 | |
| 8 | do 12 do . . . . . do | 0 5 2 | 2 1 4 | |
| 2 | Guns, 56 do . . . . . do | 0 8 10 | 0 17 8 | |
| | *Carried forward* | | | 191,008 0 2½ |

RESERVE for Mounted Ordnance to be retained in Canada for service of the Dominion Government.—*Continued.*

| Number. | Description. | Rate. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| | *Brought forward* | | | 191,008 0 2½ |
| | Wadhook's, S.B., with rammer heads— | | | |
| 106 | Guns 32-pounder ..... | | | |
| 154 | do 24 do ..... | do 0 7 10 | 114 4 8 | |
| 16 | do 18 do ..... | | | |
| 8 | do 12 do ..... | | | |
| 12 | Howitzers with scrapers, 8-pr. do | 0 5 10 | 3 10 0 | |
| 16 | do 5½ do do | 0 6 8 | 5 6 8 | |
| 273 | Irons, priming, sets ..... per set | 0 2 11 | 39 16 3 | |
| 273 | Buckets, wood, sponge ..... per 100 | 9 15 5 | 26 13 5 | |
| | | | £2,714 12 9 | |
| | Add Departmental expenses, 15 per cent. | | 407 3 11 | 3,121 16 8 |
| | | | | £194,129 16 10½ |

In order to a correct understanding of this question it will, perhaps, be proper to state, that for many years past the Imperial Government has held considerable quantities of surplus stores in Canada, and has issued them, on repayment, in such quantities as were required by the Canadian Government, from time to time, for equipment of the militia, charging the several articles so required at the cost price, with an addition thereto of 15 per cent. to cover care of the articles while in store, storage, insurance, and other Departmental expenses.

This arrangement has worked well, and has relieved the Government of Canada from the whole of the responsibility as regards anticipating its own wants in the matter of equipment and stores required for its militia force, and consequently of the expense of the care and custody of the same while in store, prior to actual issue.

The question now presented carries with it very onerous and additional responsibility, inasmuch as in addition to the money required to secure such a reserve as that indicated, the annual charge for care and issue, will be considerable as compared with past expenditure under these heads.

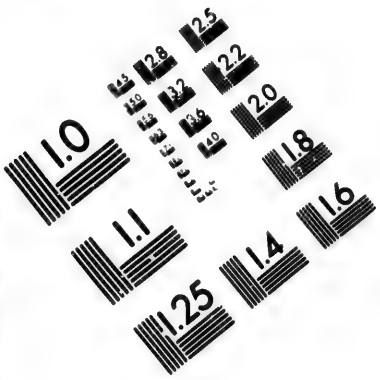
The articles included in the list may be divided under the following heads, viz. :—

ARMS.

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Snider-Enfield Rifles, 31,270 | 87,320 10 8½ | |
| Carbines, 33 | 158 13 11½ | |
| Swords, Cavalry, 89 | 89 0 0 | 87,568 4 8 |

AMMUNITION FOR SMALL ARMS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Snider, Ball, 8,000,000 | 30,333 6 8 | |
| Snider, Blank, 2,600,000 | 6,510 16 8 | |
| Spencer's and Starr's, 233,574 | 1,199 19 8 | 38,044 3 0 |



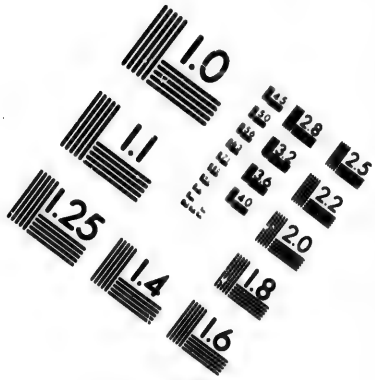
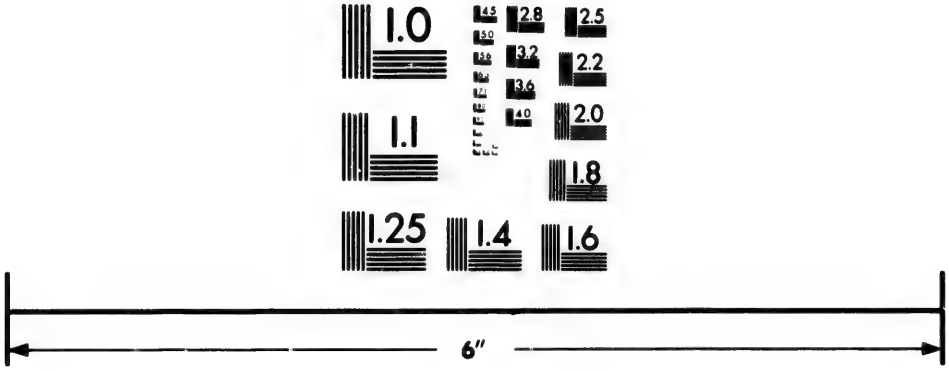
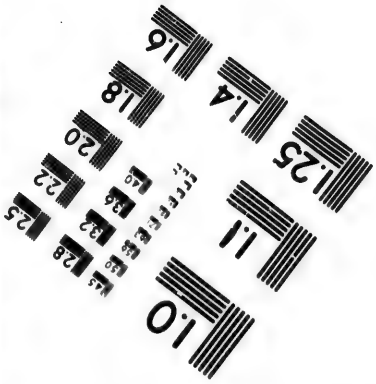
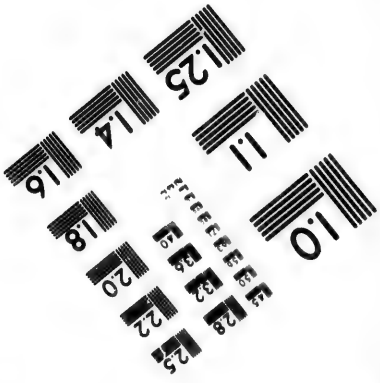


**IMAGE EVALUATION**
**TEST TARGET (MT-3)**





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23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

AMMUNITION FOR FIELD BATTERIES.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cartridges, Shot, Shell, and Powder | 3,582 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ammunition for Garrison Artillery | 1,150 | 9 | 2 | | | |
| | | | | 4,732 | 9 | 2 |

EQUIPMENT.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Field Battery Stores | 4,290 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Saddlery, sets, 137 | 822 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Garrison Artillery Stores | 3,955 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 9,069 | 0 | 0 |

ACCOUTREMENTS, &c.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For Infantry, sets, 7,000 | 5,545 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| For Rifles, sets, 2,000 | 1,179 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| For Artillery, sets, 1,000 | 580 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Haversacks, 10,000 | 683 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Knapsacks, 10,000 | 4,542 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 12,529 | 0 | 0 |

CAMP EQUIPMENT.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tents, 2,000 | | | | 8,500 | 0 | 0 |
| 18,462 Boxes, Barrels, and Arm-chests containing above | | | | 5,649 | 0 | 0 |
| 275 Guns, Howitzers and Mortars | 1,606 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Side-arms for above | 1,113 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 2,719 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | £168,808 | 16 | 10 |
| Departmental Expenses, 15 per cent | | | | 25,321 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | £194,129 | 16 | 10 |

The Imperial Government having relinquished all claim to be reimbursed for the value of the Snider Rifles, Guns, and Field Batteries, and other articles heretofore issued on loan and now in possession of the militia, the major portion of the additional arms and stores now under consideration, and for which payment is demanded, should, in the event of the Dominion Government accepting them, be considered as a reserve.

In these views, and with the knowledge of the Imperial Government's intention of withdrawing the whole of the surplus stores not now purchased by Canada, and their apparent determination to withdrawn the troops now stationed in this country, it becomes imperative upon the Government of Canada to make such temporary arrangements as may give confidence to our own people, and at the same time show designing men who may be plotting against the peace of the country, that notwithstanding the removal of the Imperial Troops and Surplus Stores, a reserve of arms, ammunition and stores, is maintained by Canada, sufficient to meet any temporary emergency.

The clause in the letter of the Minister of Militia agreeing to take one gun (of like calibre) in reserve for each gun mounted, adds £2,714 12s. 9d. to the bulk sum now to be claimed, but as this item embraces a charge for 273 of such guns, it will be observed that with the exception of 10 8-inch guns, charged at £20 per ton, the remaining 263 are only charged at £2 2s. 0d. per ton, a sum equivalent to their value as old iron, and the rate at which such guns, as they become unserviceable, are usually sold to the iron founders, it will, therefore, be seen that, irrespective of the value which may be placed on these guns, as a means of making up a present defensive armament, the money now to be paid for them could be "recouped" at any time by their sale as old iron.

The provision in the estimate for the current year of $40,000, for the purchase of Improved Arms would not be hereafter required as a special item, if the 31,000 reserve rifles are now purchased in bulk, and as large reserves of Snider blank ammunition would not be absolutely necessary, the reserve of 2,6 0,000 rounds of blank could be drawn upon during the next four years, for the 20 rounds per man authorized for practice, thereby further reducing the money estimate to the extent of $10,000.

The 8,000,000 rounds, Snider ball ammunition, will form a reserve of 200 rounds per man for the 40,000 men of the Active Militia, or if drawn from time to time would be equal to the quantity required during the next five (5) years for annual practice, say 40 rounds per man per annum, and, if this latter suggestion be adopted, would increase the annual estimate by $30,000; and in like manner, if the reserve of other articles were drawn upon for current service, the annual estimate would be still further reduced; but I strongly recommend the retention of a respectable reserve, especially of ammunition, and that if any of the Snider ball and artillery ammunition included in the reserve be expended for annual practice, the quantity so drawn for, should be immediately replaced by fresh purchases.

The payment now in one sum of the value of such considerable reserves would, perhaps, not meet with as ready approval as might be the case if the total amount could be divided into say five (5) annual payments. I, therefore, reccomend the adoption of such a course, and believe that if the Dominion Government can obtain the delivery of the whole of these articles on such easy terms as the acceptance of such a proposition would present, their acquisition in bulk now would have a more beneficial effect from a public point of view, than would accrue if the policy of accumulating such reserve in five years were decided upon—while, as regards the cost to the country, the obtaining all the articles now, and paying for them in five yearly instalments, without interest, would only entail the additional cost of their care in the meantime.

But in this connection it appears to me that the charge of 15 per cent. put down in the Schedule at £25,321 5s. 7d., to cover Departmental expenses, cannot be considered either legitimate or fair. The position is that the Imperial Government has large reserves of stores in Canada, which, according to present orders, are to be removed out of the country, at a considerable expense for freight, insurance, &c., but as the Imperial Government has facilities for supplementing in England all articles from this reserve, which may now be purchased by Canada, and without the addition of freight, insurance, &c., it seems clear that in a money point of view—to say nothing of the public policy involved—the Imperial Government will benefit by selling these articles to Canada, at the net English cost; and, moreover, as the custody and care of these stores will be at the expense of the Government of Canada from date of transfer, there does not appear to me a shadow of foundation for such a charge as 15%, or any other sum, to cover Imperial Departmental expenses, in relation to stores which will not be within its keeping, and for which latter service the payment has heretofore been considered as equivalent. Canada should, if these stores are now taken over on repayment, be considered in the light of an ordinary buyer in the open market, who pays the value of the articles purchased within the time agreed upon, and undertakes to relieve the seller, from date of delivery, of further charge for care and safe keeping,—and quoting the words of the Deputy Controller's Memorandum, under date of 29th March, 1870, "the obvious advantages to the Imperial Government of adopting such a course would be *freedom from all risk, responsibility, and establishment*, in connection with the reserve stores,"—the services in fact for which the 15 per cent. for Departmental expenses has heretofore been charged. I, therefore, entertain no doubt that on proper representation this item will be abandoned, and that the bulk sum, as it will then stand, amounting to about £168,800 0s. 0d.—equal to $822,000—be divided into five (5) sums for payment by Canada, say one-fifth, or $162,000 thereof annually, without interest.

I, therefore, summarize the proposition as follows, for your consideration:—

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the transfer by the Imperial Government to the Dominion of Canada, on repayment of certain reserves of

arms, ammunition and other stores described in the Schedule, dated Control Office, Canada, Montreal, 16th July, 1870, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of £168,808 11s. 3d., exclusive of a charge of 15 per cent. for Departmental expenses.

1st. I respectfully reccommend that the Government of the Dominion of Canada accept the transfer at Kingston, Montreal and Quebec, of the whole of the arms and ammunition, and such of the accoutrements and other stores named in the Schedule above described, as are new and serviceable, and not of obsolete pattern, and pay the Imperial Government the net value thereof in five annual instalments, dating from period of transfer of such arms, ammunition and stores.

2nd. As the Government of the Dominion of Canada will, on delivery in bulk, assume the charge for care, safe-keeping and issue of these reserves, the claim made in the Schedule on behalf of the Imperial Government, to be reimbursed for Departmental Expenses, at 15%, on value of the reserves now to be handed over, cannot be considered legitimate.

3rd. In accordance with previous agreement, a charge of 15% has usually been made by the Imperial Government to cover expenses of maintaining reserves of stores, and for their care and issue in small quantities, as required from time to time by the militia, a service, as regards the stores, now under consideration for which that Government will not be called upon to pay; and, therefore, for the value of which it should not be considered entitled to claim.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) W. Powell,
Lieut., Col. Deputy Adj. Gen. Militia.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Militia and Defence, &c., &c., &c.

Approved.

(Signed,) Geo. Et. Cartier,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

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*Papers alluded to in D. A. G. Powell's Report.*

(Copy.—C. 8,681.)

Military Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 29th March, 1870.

Sir,—In the Secretary of State for the Colonies' Despatch to His Excellency the Gover-
A. 13,131 nor General, dated February, 1870, communicating the intention of Her Majesty's Government respecting the military force now in Canada, Lord Granville stated, that the armament of the fortifications at stations finally vacated by Her Majesty's troops would be handed over to the Dominion.

The Deputy Controller now enquires in the enclosure whether the Canadian Govern-
Copy. ment wishes any and what quantity of ammunition to be set aside for this armament; and any guns and carriages as a reserve to it.

The War Office has been asked what articles are to be included in the term "armament."

Colonel Hamilton desires me to say that as the whole of the military stores, not already selected by the Canadian Government to be held as a reserve, are being actively prepared for removal, and as the arrangements cannot be delayed, it is absolutely necessary that the present enquiry should receive a very early reply.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) Wm. Earle,
Military Secretary.

The Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor General.

(Copy.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, April 28th, 1870.

I have the honor to recommend that the following amount of armament and ammunition may be retained upon the departure of the regular troops.

One gun (of like calibre) in reserve for each gun mounted.

Three sets of side arms, in all, for each gun mounted; and ammunition for such, in the same proportion per gun mounted as has hitherto been laid down and deemed sufficient by the Royal Artillery.

(Signed,) P. ROBERTSON ROSS,
Colonel, Adjutant General of Militia.

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(Copy.) (A. 13,131.)

OFFICER COMMANDING, CANADA.

SIR,—Adverting to the contemplated surrender to the Dominion Government of the armament now in the fortifications, it is necessary to ascertain whether the Government would wish any armament as a reserve in addition to that now on the works, and if so what reserve; and also any ammunition, and if so what quantity for the armament.

It is submitted that the Military Secretary be requested to make the necessary communication to ascertain the wishes of the Dominion Government on this point, and to request the favor of as early a reply as possible in view of the necessity for immediate action for the disposal of the guns, ammunition and stores connected therewith.

(Signed,) B. H. MARTINDALE,
Deputy Controller.

Montreal, March 26, 1870.

Approved.

(Signed,) R. G. HAMILTON,
Colonel Commanding.

The Military Secretary,
Transmitted—by decision.

(Signed,) B. H. MARTINDALE,
Deputy Controller.

March 28, 1870.

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(Copy—C. 8,954.)

MONTREAL, 6th June, 1870.

SIR,—The whole subject of the reserve of stores for the Canadian Government, has been considered by the Lieut. General to-day, and he finds that he cannot give orders in the matter, until he shall have received a reply to his letter (C. 8,877) of 21st May. The Minister of Militia's letters of 20th May crossed my letter of 21st May, and are not replies to the Deputy Controller's Memorandum of 29th March, inasmuch as they omit all reference to the question of payment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. EARLE,
Military Secretary.

The Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General.

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*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy.—Confidential.)

NIAGARA, July 18th, 1870.

MY LORD,—With reference to your Lordship's telegram of the 9th instant, I have the honor to state, that Lieut. General Lindsay informs me that he had written privately to say that Canada required advances of stores from the War Office, but he thinks there is some mistake; either he did not explain himself sufficiently, or that the word *reserve* must have been read as *Red River*. The case alluded to is as follows:—

The Dominion Government require some reserve stores of military material. The Imperial Government are willing to grant them on repayment, but have said that they must be paid for on delivery. The Dominion Government have no money voted for this purpose, and cannot pay this year, and the sum would be a large one for them to pay in any single year. The Lieut. General has asked the Dominion Government in what manner they are prepared to pay, but as yet he has had no answer. The Lieut. General thinks it would be fair upon them if the Home authorities would permit the debt to be paid by instalments.

The total amount to be paid has not yet been stated to the Dominion Government. So soon as they are informed of it, as promised by Colonel Martindale, they will decide what stores and what value they will purchase, and they will probably ask to be allowed to pay in five annual instalments.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable
The Earl Granville, K.G., &c., &c., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

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(Copy—C. 9,260.)

MONTREAL, 29th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor, by desire of the Lieutenant General Commanding in Ontario and Quebec, to forward, herewith, for H. E. the Governor General's perusal, copies of correspondence sent by the Deputy Controller direct to the War office.

A. 14,013,—2.

I have to add that the Lieutenant General trusts His Excellency will approve of the proposals therein contained, and notify his views to the Imperial authorities.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) G. FITZ GEORGE, A.D.C.,
For Military Secretary.

The Military Secretary
To His Excellency the Governor General, &c., &c.

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*Lieutenant General Lindsay to the Controller in Chief, War Office.*

(B. 597.)

CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA,
MONTREAL, 11th July, 1870.

SIR,—Adverting to War Office Minute of 23rd April, 1870, (57 Canada, 331) by which it is directed that such military stores as the Dominion Government desire to have may be handed over to them, bnt on condition that payment be made for them at the

time they are handed over, I have the honor to bring under the attention of the Secretary of State for War that, while on the one hand it is a matter of very great importance to have Canada properly supplied with military stores on the withdrawal of the Imperial troops, on the other hand the Government here conceive it to be impracticable to ask the Dominion Parliament to include in the estimate, for one year, the amount necessary for the payment of such stores. I have, therefore, to request the sanction of the Secretary of State to arrange with the Dominion Government that the payment shall be spread over such time as may enable the Dominion Government to provide the funds required, and I beg to couple this request with my strongest recommendation that the difficulty be thus met: to strip Canada of military stores, because she is unable to pay for the whole quantity required, at once, though prepared to do so by degrees, would be highly impolitic, and would create great dissatisfaction here.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.) JAMES LINDSAY,
Lieutenant General.

The Controller in Chief, War Office, London.

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(Copy—B. 612.)

CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA,
MONTREAL, 21st July, 1870.

CONTROLLER IN CHIEF.—Adverting to the letter of the Lieutenant General Commanding, of the 11th instant (B. 597), relative to reserve stores for the Dominion Government, I am directed to transmit for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War the enclosed copy of a Report from me of this day's date upon this subject.

From this Report it will be seen that the Minister of Militia and Defence desires to take from the Imperial Government military stores to the value of £194,129 16s. 10d. sterling, subject to the following conditions:—

1st. The Dominion Government shall pay for the stores in five equal instalments.

2nd. Should an improved rifle to the Snider-Enfield be introduced, the Dominion Government shall be at liberty to exchange any number of the Snider-Enfield rifles now proposed to be taken over by them for such improved arm, on payment of any difference in value, and on condition that the Snider-Enfield rifles to be exchanged, are quite new.

3rd. As the Dominion Government are to take entire charge of the stores, the usual 15 per cent. for Departmental expenses is not to be charged.

The Lieutenant General Commanding considers that the Dominion Government is making a considerable effort to provide itself with military stores as proposed; and under existing circumstances, he recommends, in the strongest manner, that the stores detailed in the list, which accompanies my enclosed Report, be handed over to the Dominion Government on the above named conditions.

As regards the second condition, the Lieutenant General Commanding concurs in the view of the Minister of Militia and Defence, that it should be considered a matter of advantage to *both* Governments, that a part of the forces of Canada should always be armed with the best arm know; and as regards the first and third conditions, that they may very properly be assented to, in view of the importance of having Canada fairly supplied with military stores.

The Lieutenant General Commanding desires further to draw attention to the views expressed by him on this subject in his above named letter of the 11th instant (B. 597).

(Signed,) B. H. MARTINDALE,
Deputy Controller.

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(Copy—D- 1,088.)

CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA,
MONTREAL, July 21st, 1870.

In compliance with your instructions I proceeded on the 16th instant to Ottawa, and placed myself in communication with Lieut. Colonel Powell, Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, who is doing the duty of the Adjutant General of Militia, during his absence in England.

Subsequently I saw the Honorable Sir George Et. Cartier, Baronet, Minister of Militia and Defence, with Colonel Powell, who authorized me to acquaint you as follows:

Sir G. Cartier desires to take over from the Imperial Government, into the charge of the Dominion Government, the whole of the stores detailed in the enclosed lists A. and B., exclusive of such of the tents as may not be new, and of any stores which may not pass the inspection of the officers of the Dominion Government. Should there be any spare fifes and drums in the command, that would enable small bands to be formed, Sir G. Cartier would wish them added to the list. The Snider blank ammunition to be increased from 1,000,000* to 5,000,000 rounds, and the ball ammunition from 4,000,000 to 8,000,000 rounds.

The Dominion Government to be allowed to receive from the Imperial stores at home, any number of rifles of an improved pattern to the Snider-Enfield Rifle (should an improved pattern be adopted), in return for the same number of Snider-Enfield rifles, on payment of any difference in value, and on condition that the rifles to be exchanged are quite new.

The smooth-bore guns to be taken as a reserve by the Dominion Government, instead of being sold, to be valued at £2 2*s.* 0*d.* sterling per ton, that being the price at which the last were sold, and at which the War Office have authorized the remainder to be sold.

The usual 15 per cent. for departmental expenses not to be charged to the Dominion Government in this case.

Payment for the whole of the stores taken to be made in five equal annual instalments.

I explained to Sir George Cartier and to Colonel Powell, that owing to issues for the Red River expedition and to the Dominion Government, the whole of the stores included in the annexed list were not now in the command, and could not, therefore, be given over to them, and that the amount to be paid would be diminished accordingly.

Sir George Cartier explained that on receipt of Colonel Powell's official Report, he would lay the whole question before his colleagues, with his recommendation of the above arrangements. Meantime he saw no reason to doubt that his recommendation would be agreed to.

(Signed,) B. H. MARTINDALE,
Deputy Controller.

Lieut. General Commanding.

*[Only about 2,000,000 rounds can be given, that being the quantity surplus the wants of the regular troops. (Signed,) B. H. M.]

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(Copy.)

(8673.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 5th September, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 22nd August, on the subject of the transfer by the Imperial Government to that of Canada on repayment of certain reserves of arms and other stores as therein mentioned, the Governor General desires me to state, that he has received an intimation from England, that if any arrangement is to be made with the Government of Canada, allowing time for

2,188.

repayment of the reserves and stores in question, an application must be made formally from the Government of Canada, through the Governor General, to the Colonial Office.

His Excellency, therefore, requests that such formal application from the Government of Canada may be prepared for his transmission.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed,) H. BERNARD,
For Military Secretary.

The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence.

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(Copy—C. 9,296.)

MONTREAL, 6th September, 1870.

SIR,—The Lieut. General Commanding desires me to inform you that a copy of the Minister of Militia's letter (2,188), of 22nd August, on the subject of the terms of payment for reserve stores has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for War.

14,064

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) WM. EARLE,
Military Secretary.

The Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor-General,
Ottawa.

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(Copy—57—Canada—363.)

(A. 4106.)
WAR OFFICE, 7th September, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to the letter from Deputy Controller, Montreal, dated 21st July, 1870 (B. 612), reporting that the Minister of Militia and Defence is desirous of taking from the Imperial Government Military Stores to the value of £194,129 16*s.* 10*d.* sterling, subject to certain conditions detailed in the Deputy Controller's letter. I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acquaint you that he is in communication on the subject with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and pending this correspondence has decided that the rifles shall for the present remain in store in the Dominion of Canada.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) H. K. STORKS.

The General Officer Commanding H. M.'s Forces,
Montreal.

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(Copy.)

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, STORE BRANCH,
OTTAWA, July 29th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I am directed by Colonel Hamilton, Commanding Royal Engineers, to meet him at Isle aux Noix, on Monday next, the 1st

proximo, for the purpose of taking over from him that property for the Dominion Government. To enable me to comply with this request I shall proceed to Montreal to-morrow, 30th instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) THOS. WILY, Lieut. Col.,
Director of Stores, &c.

The Honorable
The Minister of Militia and Defence, &c., &c., &c.

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(Copy.)

(2159.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, July 30th, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, respecting removal of troops from Isle aux Noix on 1st August, and to acquaint you in reply, for the information of the Lieut. General Commanding, that the Director of Stores will be ready to take over the Fort, &c., at Isle aux Noix, on the 1st proximo, as requested.

With respect to the armament at Isle aux Noix, I am desired further to state that it is not intended to garrison the fort, but to place the guns, &c., in charge of the Garrison Battery of Artillery at St. Johns.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) ROBERT BERRY,
For Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary
To His Excellency the Governor General.

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(Copy.)

(2166.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, August 1st, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to the letter of the Military Secretary at Montreal, of the 20th ultimo, and its enclosed list of arms and stores handed over to the Dominion, free of charge, I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence to request His Excellency the Governor General, will have the goodness to convey to the Imperial authorities the thanks of the Canadian Government for the valuable stores in question.

C. 9,107.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) ROBERT BERRY,
For Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary
To His Excellency the Governor General.

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(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
STORE BRANCH, OTTAWA, August 4th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for your information, that on the 1st instant, in accordance with instructions received from Colonel Hamilton, Commanding Royal Engineers, I received over, from the Imperial authorities, Isle aux Noix with its buildings and armament, with service ammunition and small stores for the guns mounted on the works.

The armament consists of two 12-pounders, bronze field guns, with travelling carriages and limbers complete: seven 32-pounders, garrison guns, iron, with carriages complete, and five 24-pounders, garrison guns, iron, also with carriages complete. The ordnance is all provided with the usual allowance of side arms, small stores, and service ammunition complete.

The buildings within the fort are in good order, and consist of the usual officers and soldiers' barracks, stores, &c., &c. The buildings without the fort, on the island, are of little worth, and in a ruinous condition.

There is one (1) tenant on the island who holds under the lease which is herewith enclosed.

With the sanction of the Lieut. General Commanding I place the fort and stores temporarily in charge of Sergeant Smith, of the Royal Artillery, whom I found in charge at the time of the transfer, agreeing to pay him for his services, while so employed, at the rate of 25 cents per diem. I considered also that in case it was determined to dismantle the island, his professional knowledge and experience would be of great service to the Department in carrying out the operation.

I would respectfully recommend that in case it is so determined to disarm the works and remove the guns, stores and ammunition (which it will be necessary to do unless the island is garrisoned), that these should be at once removed to Montreal, *via* the Chambly Canal and placed in charge of the Montreal storekeeper, who should be instructed to obtain tenders for this work, with a view to its being contracted for with as little delay as possible.

On the 2nd August I received from Colonel Hamilton the whole of the deeds and leases of the Sorel property held by the Imperial authorities for military purposes, as shown on the plans marked Nos. 2 and 3, accompanying this. The land so transferred to the Militia Department, consists of 853 acres, 9 perches of freehold, and 140 acres of copyhold, representing a total of 993 acres, 9 perches. The deeds and leases I retain for the present, until I obtain from Colonel Martindale, the Control officer, the dates up to which payments have been made, by parties holding leases, and which Colonel Hamilton informed me would be forwarded without delay.

Nos. 2 and 3.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) THOS. WILY, Lieut. Col.,
Director of Stores.

P.S.—Since writing the above an urgent letter has been received by the Department from the Lieut. General Commanding, requesting that the Sergeant of the Royal Artillery, left in charge with his sanction, should be immediately relieved by a Dominion caretaker. In view of the pressing nature of this demand, I directed the Montreal storekeeper to select and send a caretaker there at once, as a temporary arrangement only, to be paid at the rate of $1 per diem, pending your further instructions. The storekeeper has reported to me that this has been done, and the island and stores are now in charge of Alexander Thom, a lately discharged barrack-sergeant from Her Majesty's service, and who, I have no doubt, will be found fully competent to the task.

The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

(*By Telegraph.*)

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, August 13th, 1870.

To Mr. S. Pope, Storekeeper, Montreal.

Find, immediately, a competent caretaker for Isle aux Noix. Pay one dollar per diem. Appointment temporary. Send him by 9 o'clock train next Monday morning to relieve the sergeant of the Royal Artillery now on the Island, and report to me Monday morning that this has been done, and caretaker's name.

(Signed,) THOS. WILY.

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(Copy.)

OTTAWA, August 13th, 1870.

To Military Secretary, Montreal.

Mr. Pope, Militia Storekeeper, Montreal, has been directed to send a caretaker to Isle aux Noix Monday morning next, by 9 o'clock train.

(Signed,) THOS. WILY.

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(Copy.)

(*By Telegraph from*)

MONTREAL, August 15th, 1870.

To Lieut. Col. Wily, Ottawa.

Mr. Alexander Thom, late Barrack Sergeant, left here this morning for Isle aux Noix.

(Signed,) S. POPE.

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MILITIA DEPARTMENT, STORE BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 15th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for your information, that on the 8th, 9th and 10th instants, I took over from the Imperial authorities at Kingston, as follows: the lands tinted in red, as shown in the accompanying map; also the undermentioned forts and towers, viz.:—Fort Henry with the advanced battery and the two Branch Towers; Cedar Island and Tower; the Market Battery and the Shoal and Murney Towers. The Tete du Pont Barracks is still held by the Imperial authorities, being occupied by soldiers and their families of the late R. C. Rifle Regiment. The Naval Reserves, tinted blue on the map, are also reserved pending further advice from the Home authorities.

The Armament handed over with the forts and towers is as follows, viz.:—

Fort Henry.—One 56-pounder iron gun, one 8-inch iron gun, eight 32-pounder carronades, seventeen 24-pounder iron guns, two 24-pounder and five 18-pounder carronades; one 13-inch, two 10-inch and two 8-inch mortars; also, three 9-pounder and one 24-pounder bronze field guns, with travelling carriages and limbers complete.

Market Battery.—Two 32-pounder and seven 24-pounder iron guns.

Murney Tower.—Three 32-pounder guns.

Shoal Tower.—Six 32-pounder guns.

Branch Towers.—Two 24-pounder guns.

Cedar Island Tower.—Three 32-pounder and three 24-pounder guns, making a total of 69 pieces of ordnance.

Each gun is provided with the usual service allowance of side arms, small stores, and ammunition, and these are now stored in the several batteries and forts to which they respectively belong.

The fort is now guarded by H. M.'s troops, in protection of the Imperial stores still remaining in some of the storehouses in the advanced battery, and which have not yet been surrendered to the Dominion Government, pending the removal of the balance of stores to England and the transfer to the Dominion Government of those purchased by the latter.

At the Market Battery, as a protection to the property, stores, and ammunition contained therein, I have placed, as a temporary measure, a caretaker, who is also the messenger of the Militia Offices at Kingston: he is reported as a most trustworthy man.

At the Murney Tower I have also placed a temporary caretaker, a discharged soldier of the Royal Artillery, who is now serving as a volunteer in the Red River Force Depot. He is also highly spoken of. From the situation of the buildings and the large quantity of powder stored in each of them, it was an imperative necessity that they should not be left unprotected for any length of time. No expense will be incurred by the Department by placing the two caretakers in charge as above stated.

The land received over amounts to 1,110 acres 2 roods and 1 perch, as shown on the plan. The deeds and leases in connection therewith I have also received. These wil be forwarded as soon as I am informed by the Control Department of the dates up to which payments have been made by the several leaseholders.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) THOMAS WILY,
Lt. Col., Director of Stores, &c.

The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

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(Copy.) (2,181.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, August 20th, 1870.

SIR,—In reply to the letter of the Military Secretary (Lieut. Col. Earle), dated 30th ultimo, I have the honor, by direction of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to forward the enclosed Memorandum, conveying the thanks of the Canadian Government for four 18-pounder batteries handed over by the Imperial authorities, free of charge, and to acquaint you that instructions have been given to Lieut. Col. Wily, Director of Stores, &c., to put himself in communication with the military authorities, with a view of receiving over these batteries at Kingston, Montreal and Quebec.

C. 9,150.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. MACPHERSON, Lt., Col.
for Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary to
His Excellency the Governor General.

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(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, August 20th, 1870.

With reference to the letter of the Military Secretary at Montreal, of the 30th ultimo, respecting four 18-pounder batteries handed over by the Imperial authorities to

the Dominion Government, free of charge, the undersigned requests that His Excellency the Governor General will have the goodness to convey to the Imperial authorities the thanks of the Canadian Government for the valuable stores above referred to.

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

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(S. F. 7,355.—D. 1,125.)

CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA,
MONTREAL, 30th July, 1870.

MILITARY SECRETARY,—At the time of the Trent affair, four 18-pounder batteries of position, consisting of sixteen guns, of 38 cwt., with carriages and equipment complete, including 800 rounds of ammunition per battery were sent to this country. The Lieut. General Commanding recommended by letter (B. 561) of the 16th ultimo, that these batteries should be regarded as part of the armament for the defence of Canada, and handed over to the Dominion Government free of cost, and the Secretary of State for War, by Minute dated 16th July, 1870 (57—Canada—347), of which the following is a copy:—

"Has approved of the four 18-pounder batteries of position, with their carriages, 'equipments and ammunition, being handed over to the Canadian Government, free of 'charge, under the conditions which governed the transfer of the armaments of the 'fortifications."

Eight of the guns, &c., are at Kingston.

Four of the guns, &c., are at Quebec.

Four of the guns, &c., are at Montreal; and instructions have been given to the Control Officers at those stations to prepare to hand them over.

Will you be so good as to communicate with the Dominion Government with a view to the appointing an agent to receive them.

(Signed,) CHARLES PALMER,
Assistant Controller for Deputy Controller.

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(C.—9,150.) (A. 13,848.)

July 30th, 1870.

Submitted for the appointment of an agent by the Dominion Government to receive the guns, &c. The dates on which they can be taken over at the different places mentioned should be inserted in the answer.

By order.

(Signed,) G. FITZ GEORGE,
A. D. C., for Military Secretary.

The Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor General,
Ottawa.

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(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, August 22nd, 1870.

SIR,—Having reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the transfer by the Imperial Government to the Dominion of Canada, on repayment, of certain reserves of arms, ammunition and other stores described in the Schedule, dated Control Office of Canada, Montreal, 16th July, 1870, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of

£168,808 11s. 3d. sterling, and a charge of 15% for Departmental expenses, I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Mili ia and Defence to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that as there is no Parliamentary appropriation for the service of the Militia for the current year, from which payment for these stores can be now made; and as the several articles, particularly arms and ammunition, are more in the nature of reserves than for present use, the Minister of Militia and Defence, while desirous of acquiring these supplies for the Dominion of Canada, is of opinion that payment for the same should be extended over a period of years, in order that the formation of such reserves may not increase the Militia estimate to any considerable extent in any one year.

I am, therefore, to submit the following:—

1st. The Minister of Militia and Defence, on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, will accept the transfer at Kingston, Montreal and Quebec, of the whole of the arms and ammunition, and such of the accoutrements and other stores named in the Schedule above noted, as are new and serviceable, and not of obsolete pattern, on the understanding that the Imperial Government will accept payment therefor (at the *net* value) in five annual instalments, dating from period of transfer of such arms, ammunition and stores.

2nd. As the Government of Canada will, on such delivery in bulk, undertake the care, safe-keeping and issue of these reserves, the charge made in the Schedule on behalf of the Imperial Government for Departmental expenses, or in other words for "risk, responsibility and establishment," at 15% on the value of the reserves to be handed over, but which risk, &c., that Government will not, as regards these stores, be called upon to assume,—the Minister of Militia and Defence does not consider that the 15% charged therefor is in such a case admissible.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. MACPHERSON,
Lieutenant Colonel, for Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary to
His Excellency the Governor General.

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(Copy.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, August 24th, 1870.

SIR,—In reply to the correspondence connected with the dismantling of Isle-aux-Noix, that as it is not considered advisable to garrison the place, I have the honor to recommend that the whole of the guns and stores now at that station may be removed to St. Helen's Island, and that the Director of Stores may receive instructions to carry out this measure without delay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) P. ROBERTSON ROSS,
Colonel, Adjutant General of Militia.

The Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence, &c., &c., &c.

Approved.
(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER.

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(Copy.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, August 24th, 1870.

SIR,—In view of the immediate withdrawal and return of the regular troops from Fort Garry, I have the honor to recommend that application be made to the Lieutenant

General to obtain from the Imperial Government the four light field guns, with their equipment and ammunition, which accompanied the expeditionary force, in order that these guns may remain with the Dominion Garrison at Fort Garry. I would further suggest, that as the supply of Snider ammunition with the Dominion force is very limited, such quantity of Snider ammunition as can be spared by the regular force, might, on their withdrawal from Fort Garry, be handed over to the officer in command of the Dominion troops.

I have the honor to be, Sir.
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) P. ROBERTSON ROSS,
Colonel, Adjutant General of Militia.

To the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, &c., &c., &c.

Approved.
(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER.

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(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, August 25th, 1870.

*Memorandum.*

On the recommendation of the Adjutant General of Militia, the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence authorizes Lieutenant Colonel Wily, Director of Stores, &c., to take the necessary measure to remove, without delay, the whole of the guns and stores now at Isle aux Noix, and transfer the same to St. Helen's Island.

(Signed,) B. SULTE,
For Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

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(Copy.) (2210.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, August 25th, 1870.

SIR,—Adverting to a letter from the Military Secretary at Montreal, relative to the armament at Isle aux Noix, I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence to state, for the information of the Lieutenant General Commanding, that the whole of the guns and stores now at that station, will be removed to St. Helen's Island, and that the Director of Stores (Lt. Col. Wily) has received instructions to carry out this measure without delay.

C—9171.
August 9th, 1871.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) B. SULTE,
For Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary
To his Excellency the Governor General.

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(Copy.) (2211.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, August 25th, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence to convey to you his approval of your Report of the 24th instant, recommending that the guns and

stores at Isle aux Noix be removed to St. Helen's Island, and to state that instructions have been given to Lieutenant Colonel Wily to carry out the measure without delay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) B. SULTE,
For Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Adjutant General of Militia.

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(Copy.) (2205.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, August 25th, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 24th instant, suggesting that application should be made to obtain from the Imperial authorities the four light field guns which accompanied the expeditionary force to Red River, and also respecting Snider ammunition to be procured from the Imperial stores, I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence to acquaint you with his approval of the same, and to state that application will be forwarded immediately to Lieutenant General Lindsay on the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) B. SULTE,
For Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Adjutant General of Militia.

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(Copy.) (2,206.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, August 25th, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to request that application be made to the Lieut. General Commanding, to obtain from the Imperial Authorities, for the Dominion Government, the four light field guns with their equipment and ammunition, which accompanied the expeditionary force to Red River, in order that these guns may remain with the Dominion Garrison at Fort Garry; and also that as the supply of Snider ammunition with the Dominion force is very limited, such quantity of Snider ammunition as can be spared by the regular force, might, on their withdrawal from Fort Garry, be handed over to the officer in command of the Dominion troops.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) B. SULTE,
For Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary to
His Excellency the Governor General.

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(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, September 6th, 1870.

MEMORANDUM,—With reference to the letter from Lieut. Colonel Wily, Director of Stores, dated the 23rd instant, the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence

approves of the recommendation that Cornelius O'Hara be employed as caretaker in charge of Isle aux Noix, at the rate of twenty-five (25c.) cents per diem, and that the services of Mr. Thom be dispensed with at the end of the present month, or until such time as the service is completed.

(Signed,) J. MACPHERSON, Lieut. Colonel,
Acting Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

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OFFICE OF COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER IN CANADA,
MONTREAL, 9th September, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to my note of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to inform you that the buildings recently vacated by the troops at Ottawa, can be handed over to the Dominion Government on the 20th idem, if you can make it convenient to attend on that date to receive them; and, that the remaining portion of the barrack buildings at Toronto, will be ready to be given over on your naming a date for the purpose.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) R. G. HAMILTON, Colonel,
Commanding Royal Engineers in Canada.

Lieut. Colonel Wily,
Director of Stores, Ottawa.

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STORE BRANCH,
OTTAWA, September 12th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the accompanying letter from the Officer Commanding Royal Engineers respecting the transfer of the buildings at this place, lately evacuated by Her Majesty's troops, and the remaining portion of the barrack buildings at Toronto. I have acquainted the Officer Commanding Royal Engineers with my readiness to receive over the first mentioned on the date indicated, and have fixed the 26th instant as the date for the completion of the transfer at Toronto.

With reference to the buildings at this place, I have to request that application may be made to the Department of Public Works, for the services of an officer from that Department, to assist in the transfer, as it was under the auspices of that Department that the buildings in question were fitted for military occupation, and it will require professional knowledge to ascertain and assess the amount of damages that will be chargeable to the Military authorities and which the Dominion Government will eventually be responsible for.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed,) THOS. WILY, Lieut. Colonel,
Director of Stores, &c.

The Honorable
The Minister of Militia and Defence.

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(2,255.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, 12th September, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence to request that an officer of the Department of Public Works may be directed to take the necessary

steps suggested in the letter of Lieut. Colonel Wily (copy herewith) with reference to the transfer of the remaining portion of the barrack buildings in the City of Ottawa.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) B. SULTE,
For Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

Toussaint Trudeau, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Public Works, Ottawa.

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(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, September 16th, 1870.

MEMORANDUM.

,205 — August 25th, 1870.
8,672—September 5th, 1870.
8,693—September 14th, 1879.

With reference to an application made by this Department, on behalf of the Dominion Government, to obtain the four light field guns which accompanied the expeditionary force to Red River, and the subsequent correspondence on the subject, the Minister of Militia and Defence has the honor to recommend, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, that the complete battery of six guns with their equipment and ammunition, in accordance with Lieut. General Lindsay's Memorandum, dated September 9th, 1870, may be acquired from the Imperial authorities, for the Dominion Government, on the same terms and conditions as the reserve stores, applied for in a communication from the Department, dated August 22nd, 1870, copy of which is hereto attached for His Excellency's information.

6—9,311.
2.188.

The Minister of Militia and Defence further recommends, for favorable consideration, that a supply of three hundred iron bedsteads may be obtained on similar terms from the Imperial authorities, two hundred to be delivered at Kingston and one hundred at Montreal.

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

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(Copy.) (2,280.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, September 19, 1870.

8,692.
C. 9,305.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th instant, enclosing copy of a letter from the Lieut. General Commanding, dated 9th instant, informing His Excellency the Governor General of his intention to embark for England on the 1st October next, and of the proposed removal of the Head Quarters of the troops in Ontario and Quebec, to Quebec on the 26th instant, and requesting that after that date all communications for the military authorities may be addressed to the Commandant at Quebec.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. MACPHERSON,
Lieut. Colonel,
Acting Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, STORE BRANCH,
OTTAWA, September 22nd, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for your information, that on the 20th and 21st instant, I received over from the Royal Engineers, the buildings (as per margin,) lately occupied by Her Majesty's troops at this place. The damages chargeable to the troops have been assessed by Mr. Rubidge, of the Public Works Department. I would recommend that, if the buildings in question are no longer required, they should be delivered over to their respective proprietors with as little delay as possible.

Skead's Building, George street, Soldiers' Barracks.
O'Mara's House, George street, Officers' Quarters.
Smith's Buildings, York street, Soldiers' Barracks.
Reynold's House, Hospital.
General Hospital, Bolton street, Soldiers' Barracks.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed,) THOS. WILY,
Lieut. Col., Director of Stores

The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

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(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, September 23rd, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, for your information, the accompanying report from Mr. Pope, storekeeper, Montreal, detailing the progress made in dismantling the works at Isle aux Noix, and removing the guns and stores therefrom, in accordance with your instructions on the subject.

I would recommend, when the guns and stores are removed, that the island shall be placed in charge, as caretaker, of Cornelius O'Hara, who is a tenant on the island, where he resided for a number of years. By employing O'Hara at the rate of 25 cents per diem, which would amply remunerate for his services while so employed, Mr. Thom's services could be dispensed with, he having been employed temporarily as caretaker, after the withdrawal of the troops, at the rate of $1.00 per diem.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) THOS. WILY, Lieut. Col.,
Director of Stores.

The Honorable
The Minister of Militia and Defence, &c., &c., &c.

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(Copy.)

MONTREAL, Sept. 22nd, 1870.

SIR,—Mr. Thom informs me that the Sling Cart has arrived at the island, and states as follows :—

"We are at work, have got the cart over : find the platforms all too rotten to bear the gin, but have got three guns dismounted. The men are very willing, but new to this work ; I hope, however, that things will go on well. I have not yet used the Sling Cart, as I intend to dismount all the guns first, and it would be a new sort of drill.

"With regard to the powder, I think it would be the best plan to have the barge fitted up for it before coming here, as I do not think that I could get it done here. I would like to have some wadmiltilts, as there is nothing of that sort here, and I, of course, wish to use all precaution against accident."

The barge to convey the stores from Isle aux Noix left here yesterday with freight for Sorel ; is expected to be at St. Johns on Monday next ; will be ready on Tuesday to have

magazine fixed; expecting to fit barge here, I purchased tinned nails for the purpose, as I could not get any copper or zinc ones. With your permission I should wish to go to St. Johns on Saturday next, returning the same day, to arrange about the fixture required on board the barge before proceeding to Isle aux Noix. I can only furnish two wadmiltilts to cover the powder. If you approve of my going to St. Johns, please telegraph to-morrow Mr. Thom wishes to know if he is to accompany the stores or to remain on the island.

The bedding for Red River left here by yesterday evening train, Merchants Express.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) S. Pope,
Storekeeper.

Lt. Col. Wily, Director of Stores, &c.,
Ottawa.

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Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, 27th September, 1870.

C. 9,274

Sir,—Referring to a letter from the Military Secretary, Montreal, dated the 2nd instant, forwarding claims for stores issued to the Dominion Government, amounting to £12,038 2s. 1d. sterling, I have now the honor, by direction of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to state that cheques have been authorized to issue in favor of the Staff Paymaster at Montreal, for this amount, less the sum of £328 9s. 9d., being a charge made for the guns and equipment issued to the gunboat "Rescue," in accordance with telegrams passed between Col. McNeill and Col. Earle, Military Secretary, dated 13th April last, and referred to in a letter from the Military Secretary at Montreal, dated 17th July last.

These guns being required at that time to meet an "extraordinary and pressing emergency," and although a covering requisition on repayment was subsequently issued, the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence is of opinion that this armament ought to be considered as a reserve, and respectfully submits that His Excellency may be pleased to represent the matter to the consideration of the Imperial authorities, with a view that the claim be embraced in the arrangements now pending for the purchase of Reserve Stores by the Dominion Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) J. Macpherson, Lieut. Col.
Acting Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary to
H. E. the Governor General.

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Militia Department, Store Branch,
Ottawa, September 30th, 1870.

Sir,—I have the honor to report for your information, that on the 25th instant, I took over from the Royal Engineers the old Fort at Toronto, with all the buildings contained therein, also the detached buildings near the Great Western Railway freight shed, the Commissariat fuel yard, with the buildings therein, and the Military burying ground. This now completes the transfer at Toronto.

As the buildings at both the old and new fort were suffering dilapidation and injury from the hands of the loose and disorderly characters in the habit of frequenting those places, I found it necessary to place caretakers in charge. These have undertaken to look after

the property, in return for the free-quarters afforded them. The Department will not incur any expense while they are so employed. They are also subject to removal at a moment's notice.

In addition I found also several families occupying rooms in the barracks, some the families of men belonging to H. M.'s troops now with the Red River expedition ; other, those of laborers employed in the Military Store Department. As it was an advantage to have these people residing on the premises, I did not interfere with them.

I have also, as directed, placed Block House No. 2, in the old Fort, at the disposition of Mr. Gzowski, President of the Ontario Rifle Association. This he will occupy as a store room, &c., for the safe-keeping of the property of that Association. He has expressed his satisfaction with it, and intends placing a caretaker in the building in charge of it, and the property which will be contained therein.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) THOS. WILY, Lieut. Col.,
Director of Stores, &c.

The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence.
Ottawa.

---

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, October 11th, 1870.

SIR,—I have just time to inform you that the whole of the stores from Isle aux Noix are landed at St. Helen, execept the two 12-pounder bronze guns, which will be landed on the Montreal side,—it will take four or five days to remove the guns, stores, &c., from the wharf.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) S. POPE,
Storekeeper.

Forwarded for the information of the Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence.
(Signed,)
THOS. WILY,
Lt. Col.
October 12th, 1870.

Lieut. Col. Wily, Director of Stores, &c.,
Ottawa.

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(Copy.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, October 14th, 1870.

MEMORANDUM.

With reference to the proposal made by the Dominion for the acquisition of certain reserves of arms, ammunition and stores held by the Imperial Government in Canada, as per Schedule submitted by the Control Office, under date of 16th July, 1870, the undersigned has the honor to represent that, as only a limited number of the tents entered in that Schedule are available for issue, he respectfully recommends that application be made, through the proper authorities, to add the following articles to the list of stores to be handed over to Canada, on same terms of payment as for the reserve stores—

800 iron bedsteads.
800 paillasses.
3,000 cotton sheets.
10,000 haversacks.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) P. ROBERTSON ROSS,
Colonel, Adjutant General Militia.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, STORE BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 17th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for your information, that on the 14th instant I received over, at Kingston, from Her Majesty's Government, the following buildings and properties, viz.:—The Tête du Pont Barracks, the three fuel yards, with granary and straw shed, the Barrack office building, the hospital, fuel yards and gun sheds, Fort Henry, Cataraqui Cottage, Lot No. 19, and the water lots, as shown on the plans.

This transaction now closes the transfer at Kingston, with the exception of the naval reserve, respecting the transfer, of which I am as yet without any information.

The plans and schedules of fixtures will be forwarded as soon as I receive them from Colonel Hamilton, Commanding Royal Engineers, to whom they have been transmitted for signature.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed,) THOMAS WILY, Lieut. Col.,
Director of Stores, &c.

The Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

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(2,383.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, 17th October, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to instruct you to cause to be removed, from all the buildings lately occupied by Her Majesty's troops, in the City of Ottawa, all armbraces, racks, and other moveable articles which you may consider worth the cost of removal, and to forward to this Department an inventory thereof so soon as they may be all received into store.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

Lieut. Col. Wily, Director of Stores, &c.,
Ottawa.

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(Copy.) (2405.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, October 21st, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, respecting tent-floorings at St. Helen's Island, and, in reply, to convey to you his approval of their being acquired by the Dominion Government as a part of the reserve stores, at the price (5s. per tent), at which it is proposed to dispose of them.

D. 1,634.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

Col. B. H. Martindale, Deputy Controller,
Quebec.

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(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, STORE BRANCH.

OTTAWA, October 24th, 1870.

SIR,—In accordance with the instructions conveyed to me by letter, bearing date 20th August last, I have now the honor to report the dismantling of Isle aux Noix, and the removal to St. Helen's Island, Montreal, of the whole of the armament, ammunition, and other stores, handed over with that island to the Dominion Government. The two bronze 12-pounder field guns which were received over with the armament of the fort at Isle aux Noix have been transferred to the Military School, Montreal, and with their carriages and limbers, have been placed in charge of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, as directed by the letter of the Adjutant General of Militia, herewith enclosed.

I also forward account for the completion of the work at Montreal, the amount of which I have to request that Captain Brehaut, District Paymaster, be authorized to pay to Storekeeper Pope.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed.) THOMAS WILY,
Lieut. Col., Director of Stores.

The Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence, &c., &c.

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(Copy.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, October 24th, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR,—Will you be so good as to cause the two brass guns, 12-pounders, recently at Isle aux Noix, and handed over by the Imperial authorities, to be placed in the Military School at Montreal, in order that they may be available for use by the Montreal Garrison Artillery. The Minister of Militia and Defence is aware of and approves of this arrangment.

I am, yours truly,
(Signed.) P. ROBERTSON ROSS, A. G.

The Director of Stores

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(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

OTTAWA, October 27th, 1870.

MEMORANDUM.

On the Despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 3rd September, 1870, transmitting copies of correspondence on the subject of the purchase of the reserved Imperial stores to be left in Canada, and intimating the willingness of the Secretary of State for War to entertain the question of sale of portion of these stores, upon receiving a statement of the wishes of the Canadian Government as to the terms upon which they will be prepared to pay for the same, the undersigned has the honor to recommend that the reserve of arms, ammunition and other stores, described in the Schedule dated Control Office of Canada, Montreal, 16th July, 1870, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of £168,808 11s. 3d.

sterling, and a charge of 15% for Departmental expenses, and referred to in the communication from the Deputy Controller in Canada to Lieutenant General Lindsay, dated July 21st, 1870; also, in a letter addressed by his direction to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General, dated August 22nd, 1870, may be acquired on the terms and conditions therein set forth, viz.:—

2,188—August 22nd, 1870.

1st. The Dominion Government to accept the transfer at Kingston, Montreal and Quebec, of the whole of the arms and ammunition, and such of the accoutrements and other stores named in the Schedule above noted, as are new and serviceable, and not of an obsolete pattern, on the understanding that the Imperial Government will accept payment therefor (at the net value) in five (5) annual instalments dating from period of transfer of such arms, ammunition and stores.

Memo.—September 16th, 1870.
2,405—Oct. 21st, 1870—172 tent floorings.
Oct. 14th, 1870.
800 Iron bedsteads,
800 paillasses,
3,000 cotton sheets,
10,000 haversacks.

To this Schedule should be added all such stores as have since been applied for as a reserve, including the mountain battery of six light guns, *four* of which accompanied the Red River Expeditionary Force; also, portion of Camp Equipment (tent floorings) at St. Helen's Island, again, such articles of barrack furniture and haversacks adverted to in a Memorandum from the Adjutant General of Militia of the 14th October instant, and transmitted through the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General, as referred to in the margin.

2nd. That as there are no Parliamentary appropriation for the service of the militia for the current year, from which payment for these stores could now be made, and as the several articles, particularly arms and ammunition, are more in the nature of reserve than for present use, the undersigned submits that payment for the same should be extended over a period of years, in order that the formation of such reserve might not increase the militia estimate to any considerable extent in any one year.

3rd. That as the Dominion Government would, on such delivery in bulk, undertake the care, safe-keeping and issue of these reserves, the charge made in the Schedule, in behalf of the Imperial Government for Departmental expenses, or in other words for "risk, responsibility and establishment" at 15% on the value of the reserves to be handed over, but which risk, &c., that Government will not, as regards these stores, be called upon to assume, the undersigned does not consider that the 15% charged therefor is in such a case admissible.

The undersigned also recommends that the Dominion Government be allowed to receive from the Imperial stores in England, any number of rifles of any improved pattern to the Snider-Enfield rifle (should an improved pattern be adopted) in return for the same number of Snider-Enfield rifle, on repayment of any difference in value, and on condition that the rifles to be exchanged are quite new.

Adverting to the letter from Sir E. Lugard, of the 10th August last, conveying the views of the Honorable the Secretary of State for War as to special terms being conceded to the Canadian Government for the purchase of the reserve stores in question, the undersigned has the honor to observe, as regards the security required, that constitutionally, no guarantee can be given other than the assurance of the Canadian Government that yearly appropriations shall be made by Parliament to meet the stipulated payments, and with regard to the fulfilment of such obligations on the part of the Canadian Government, a reference to the manner in which the promises made by the Canadian Delegates, on behalf of the Canadian Government, in 1865, that a sum of one million of dollars should be appropriated yearly by Parliament for militia service have been met, ought, in the opinion of the undersigned, to be regarded as a sufficient guarantee for the future.

It further appearing from the letter of Sir E. Lugard, with reference to the demand for rifles, that Mr. Cardwell is not disposed to enter into an arrangement to leave them all in Canada; the undersigned recommends for consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, that an urgent representation be made to the Imperial Government, as to the great importance of having a large proportion, if not all of the reserve Snider Rifles retained in Canada, inasmuch as there are no other arms than those given by the Imperial Govern-

ment in the hands of the militia, not sufficient to arm all the active, and none for the reserve militia, available in an emergency, or in case of a repetition of the Fenian troubles.

The undersigned further submits that His Excellency the Governor General may be pleased to communicate to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies the above Memorandum, as containing the wishes and views of the Canadian Government on the question of the reserve stores.

(Signed,) GEO. E. CARTIER,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

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(Copy.) (2421.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, October 27th, 1870.

D.A.1,640—8,775.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to state that, as required by Col. Martindale's letter of 21st instant, referred by you on the 25th instant, instructions have been given to Lieut. Col. Wily, to receive over the reserve stores at Montreal; but as that officer is engaged in the West, until after the 1st proximo, it will be only in the early part of November that he will be able to be in Montreal. The day on which he will be there will be made known to Col. Martindale.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary to
His Excellency the Governor General.

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(Copy.) (2423.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, 27th October, 1870.

2188.
800 Iron Bedsteads.
800 Paillasses.
3000 Cotton sheets
10000 Haversacks.

SIR,—In connection with letter from this Department, of the 27th August last, I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to forward to you the enclosed Requisition from the Adjutant General, approved by him, and respectfully to request that the articles therein referred to, may be added to the list of reserve stores mentioned in that letter, and to express a hope that the Imperial Government may be disposed to sanction the issue of those articles on terms similar to those proposed by the Dominion Government, in acquiring a transfer of the reserve stores.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary to
His Excellency the Governor General.

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*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 29th October, 1870.*

The Committee have had under consideration the Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 3rd September, 1870, on the subject of the purchase, by the Dominion Government, of the reserved Imperial stores to be left in Canada.

They have also had before them the Report dated 27th October, 1870, from the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to whom the above mentioned Despatch and its enclosures were referred, and they respectfully report their concurrence in the views and recommendations submitted by the Minister, and advise that a copy of his report be transmitted by your Excellency to Earl Kimberley, for the information of the Imperial Government.

Certified.

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

MEMO.—Copy of this Order, with a Copy of the Report from the Minister of Militia and Defence, enclosed to His Excellency the Governor General, 29th October, 1870.

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

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*Correspondence respecting claim for £13,151 8s. 6d. stg.*

(2423.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, 29th October, 1870.

Sir,—With reference to the Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 6th instant, to His Excellency the Governor General, relative to three claims of the War Office, I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to state that he has given instructions for the payment of that for £6 3s. 3d. sterling, presumed to be for stores furnished to the Province of Nova Scotia, and of that of £129 10s. 8d. sterling, for iron ordnance ascertained to have been supplied to the Government of that Province before Confederation, for the use of the steamer "Druid;" and that with respect to the claim of £13,151 8s. 6d. sterling, an investigation is being made into the circumstances connected with that claim, as some doubt appears to exist whether the articles were transferred to the stores of the Canadian Government.

£6 3s. 3d. Stg.
£129 10s. 8d. "
£13,151 8s. 6d. "

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary to
His Excellency the Governor General.

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(Memo.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, April 29th, 1870.

The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence authorizes the payment to the Imperial Authorities of the two sums mentioned in the Despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 6th instant, viz: that of £6 3s. 3d. sterling, presumed to be stores furnished to the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia, and that of £129 10s. 8d.

£6 3s. 3d. Stg.
£129 10s. 8d. "

sterling, for iron ordnance, ascertained to have been supplied to the Government of that Province before Confederation, for the use of the steamer "Druid," the above sums to be charged accordingly.

(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

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(Memo.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, 31st October, 1870.

With reference to the accompanying Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 6th instant, to His Excellency the Governor General, respecting certain claims stated to be still due to the Imperial Government for stores furnished to Militia Department of Canada, the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence requests that, as regards the claim of £13,151 8s. 6d. sterling, the Adjutant General of Militia will cause the necessary enquiry to be made, with a view of ascertaining if the stores for which this charge is made, have actually been received from the Imperial authorities, as some doubt appears to exist on this point.

(Signed,) J. MACPHERSON,
Lieut. Colonel,
For the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

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(Memo.)

I have no information whatever respecting the within claim. The stores referred to not having been received by me.

(Signed,) THOS. WILY, Lieut. Colonel,
Director of Stores.

Ottawa, November 4th, 1870.

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(Memo.)

With reference to the claim made by the Imperial Government for payment of the sum of £13,151 8s. 6d., for knapsacks said to have been sent to Canada in 1866, for service of the Militia, the undersigned has the honor to report, that it does not appear that the articles included in the item, for which this payment is claimed, were delivered to the Canadian authorities.

It is, however, possible that these knapsacks were sent to Canada at the time stated, and delivered into Imperial stores, but in such case the knapsacks asked for, from time to time, since then for use by the Militia, were only delivered out of such Imperial stores on payment being made by the Government of Canada to the Military Accountant at Montreal in the usual way.

(Signed,) WM. POWELL, Lieut. Col.,
Deputy Adjutant General of Militia.

Ottawa, A. G. O., Nov. 4th, 1870.

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(2,504.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, 26th November, 1870.

SIR,—A claim has been made by the War Office against the Canadian Government for the sum of £13,151 8s. 6d. sterling, for stores alleged to have been supplied in the year 1866, as per statement herewith forwarded.

To be returned.

By enquiry lately made, no trace is discovered of the delivery of any of the articles to the Canadian Government.

The Minister of Militia and Defence is desirous to have every information on the point at issue, whether the Canadian Government is indebted for any of the articles mentioned in that statement, and hoping that you may, from the books and documents now under your charge, or from your official capacity within your reach, be able to discover whether any of these articles were indeed ever issued from the Military Stores to the Canadian Government. He desires me to request you to favour him with such information on the subject as you may be able to furnish.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

Col. B. H. Martindale,
Deputy Controller.

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D—1,863.) (9743—9495)

CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA,

QUEBEC, 2nd December, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor, in reference to the enclosed copy of a letter from the Department of Militia and Defence, dated the 26th ultimo, to return the enclosure to that letter, as requested, and to forward the accompanying Copy of a Report from the Deputy Controller in Canada, for the information of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) R. G. HAMILTON.
Col. C.R.E. Com.

The Military Secretary
To His Excellency the Governor General,
Ottawa.

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OFFICER COMMANDING IN CANADA.

Submitted that this Report be forwarded for the information of the Honorable the Minister of Military and Defence, in reply to his letter of 26th November, 1870.

(Signed,) B. H. MARTINDALE,
Deputy Controller.

Control Office, Canada,
Quebec, 2nd December, 1870.

DEPUTY CONTROLLER.

The whole of the accoutrements referred to in the accompanying statement were duly received into the stores of the Military Store Department at Montreal.

All issues made therefrom to the Dominion Government were paid for by it; the issues were reported home at the time of issue, and the payments for the same were reported home whenever received into the Treasury Chest.

10,000 Knapsacks in store in the command, were retained as reserves for the Dominion Government, at their request, and will shortly be handed over. These 10,000 knapsacks are included in the list approved by Sir G. Cartier, at his interview with the Deputy Controller, in July, 1870, at Ottawa, and confirmed by the letter of the Department of Militia and Defence, of the 22nd August last, and transmitted home with Deputy Controller's letter of 21st July, 1870, B. 612.

(Signed,) F. A. GALLETLY,
Assistant Controller.

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(2556.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, December 12th, 1870.

SIR,—Adverting to my letter of the 29th October last, I am directed
2425. by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to inform you that one of the sums therein mentioned, that of £129 10s. 8d sterling, for Iron Ordnance supplied to the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia, before Confederation, for the use of the steamer *Orion*, cannot be paid until an appropriation has been made for it by Parliament.

It will, however, be included in the estimates to be submitted to Parliament, and will be paid so soon as the necessary appropriation has been made.

I have, &c.,
(Signed.) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary
To His Excellency the Governor General.

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DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, January 7th, 1871.

On the Despatch from the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th October, 1870, enclosing copy of a letter from the War Office, dated 13th September, 1870, relating to the following claims of that Department, viz., £129 10s. 8d, sterling, for Iron Ordnance supplied to the Government of Nova Scotia, and £6 3s. 3d., and £13,151 8s. 6d. sterling, for stores stated to have been supplied for the service of the Militia Department in Canada. in the year 1866.

The Minister of Militia and Defence has the honor to report, that having ascertained that the Iron Ordnance referred to, was supplied to Nova Scotia, before Confederation, for use of the steamer *Druid*, he has approved of the payment of the sum of £129 10s. 8d. sterling, as also the sum of £6 3s. 3d. sterling, claimed for stores supplied, as intimated in a letter addressed by his direction to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 29th, October, 1870, and in a subsequent letter of the 12th December, 1870, stated that the former sum will be placed in the estimates to be submitted to Parliament.

With respect to the claim of £13,151 8s. 6d. sterling, it would appear that some doubt existed in this Department as to whether the articles mentioned in that claim were transferred to the stores of the Canadian Government. The undersigned, therefore,

directed an enquiry to be made, on which he received the following Report on the subject, from the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia :—

"With reference to the claim made by the Imperial Government for payment of the "sum of £13,151 8s. 6d. for knapsacks said to have been sent to Canada in 1866, for "service of the militia, the undersigned has the honor to state that it does not appear "that the articles included in the item for which this payment is claimed, were delivered "to the Canadian authorities.

"It is, however, possible that the knapsacks were sent to Canada at the time stated, "and delivered into Imperial stores, but in such case the knapsacks asked for from time "to time, since then, for use by the militia, were only delivered out of such Imperial "stores, on payment being made by the Government of Canada to the Military Accountant "at Montreal in the usual way."

(Signed,) W. Powell,
Deputy Adjutant General.

—

Since the above Report, information has been obtained, through the Military Secretary to the Governor General, by a Report from the Deputy Controller in Canada, that, "the "whole of the accoutrements, for which the payment of £13,151 8s. 6d. sterling was "demanded, were duly received into the stores of the *Military Store Department*, at Mon-"treal, but that all issues made therefrom to the Dominion Government, were paid for by "it, the issues were reported home at the time of issue, and the payments for the same "were reported home, whenever received into the Treasury Chest."

(Signed,) Geo. Et. Cartier,
Minister of Militia.

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*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 12th January,* 1871.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration a Despatch (No. 259), dated 6th October, 1870, from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing a letter from the War Office relating to certain claims of that Department for stores supplied for the use of the Militia, and for Iron Ordnance supplied for the Government of Nova Scotia.

They have also had before them the report from the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence to whom the above Despatch was referred, and they respectfully advise that a copy thereof be transmitted by Your Excellency to Lord Kimberley for the information of the War Department.

Certified.

Wm. H. Lee,
Clerk, Privy Council.

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(Copy.)

Adjutant General's Office,
Ottawa, November 14th, 1870.

I beg to recommend that the 3,000 linen sheets, the 500 black rifle haversacks, and the 890 white canvas haversacks be obtained as part of the reserve stores to be handed over to the Dominion Government.

(Signed,) P. Robertson Ross,
Colonel, Adjutant General Militia.

Approved,
(Signed,) Geo. E. Cartier.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, STORE BRANCH,

OTTAWA, November 21, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, that in accordance with the instructions conveyed to me in your letter of the 17th ult. (2,383), I have removed the shelving and other moveable articles, from the Military Hospital and Skead's Building. They are now stored in the drill-shed. Acting under Mr. Rubidge's advice, pending present negotiations, I have not meddled with those in the Nun's Buildings.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed,) THOS. WILY, Lieut. Colonel.
Director of Stores, &c.

The Deputy of the Minister of Militia
and Defence, Ottawa.

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*Military Hospital.*

3 press racks.

*Skead's Building.*

24 long shelves.
96 short „
62 arm-racks with bands.
4 „ without „
162 accoutrement-racks with pins.
86 loose arm bands.
118 accoutrement pins.
499 screws.
4 racks without bands.
207 brackets for shelving.

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(Copy.)

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, STORE BRANCH,

OTTAWA, November 25th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, that the two guns with their equipment and ammunition, left at Fort Garry, have been handed over to Major Peebles, as reported to me by that officer, by letter bearing date 12th October last. A detailed list of all the stores received by him from the Imperial authorities was forwarded at the same time.

Instructions will be immediately forwarded to Mr. Lampson, the storekeeper at Quebec, to take over the remainder of the battery, with its equipment and ammunition.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) THOMAS WILY,
Lieut. Colonel, Director of Stores.

The Honorable the Minister of Militia
and Defence, Ottawa.

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(Copy.)

(2495.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, November 25th, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to the letter of Colonel Hamilton, of the 18th inst., re-
D. 1805—8806. ferred by you on the 23rd inst., I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to request that the thanks of the Canadian Government be communicated to the Honorable the Secretary of State for War for the
57—Canada—386. information conveyed by his letter of the 28th ult.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,

Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

Lieut. Col. McNeill, V.C.,

Military Secretary of Governor General.

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(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, November 25th, 1870.

On the Report of the Adjutant General of Militia, the undersigned respectfully recommends that, under the authority of the 25th section of the 40th chapter of the 31st Vic. "An Act respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada," *Monday*, the 9th day of January next, be the day on which the enrolment of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada, for 1871, shall commence in each of the nine military districts into which Canada has been divided.

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,

Minister of Militia and Defence.

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*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by his Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 26th November, 1870.*

On a Report of the Adjutant General of Militia, and the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, the Committee advise, that under the authority of the 25th section of the Act 31st Vic. chap. 40, intituled, "An Act respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada," Monday, the 9th day of January next, be the day on which the enrolment of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada, for 1871, shall commence in each of the nine military districts into which Canada has been divided.

Certified.

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable the Minister of

Militia and Defence, &c., &c., &c.

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(Copy,)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, November, 28th, 1870.

With reference to the enclosed estimate of the expenses of taking the enrolment for 1871, the undersigned recommends that the vote of $45,000 for the enrolment, &c., for the militia for the year 1871, may now be made available for that service.

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

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(Copy.)

*Estimate of the Expense of taking the Enrolment for 1871.*

TO CAPTAINS OF COMPANY DIVISIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 250,000 names at 2 cents each | $ 5,000 00 |
| 410,000 " 5 " | 20,500 00 |
| For making *original* Roll, 660,000 names at 50 cents per 100 | 3,100 00 |
| For making *duplicate* Roll, 660,000 names at 50 cents per 100 | 3,100 00 |
| | $31,700 00 |

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TO THE LIEUTENANT COLONELS OF REGIMENTAL DIVISIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For sending orders and instructions to the Captains relating to the Enrolment, 188 Regimental Divisions at $12 each, being the average rate | $2,256 00 | |
| For copies of Companies Rolls, 660,000 names at 50 cents per 100 | 3,100 00 | |
| For making Enrolment Returns and for Postage and Stationary, 188 Regimental Divisions at $15 each | 2,820 00 | |
| | | 8,176 00 |
| | | $39,876 00 |
| Add forseen expenses | | 5,124 00 |
| | | $45,000 00 |

Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, November 28th, 1870.

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*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 30th November, 1870.*

On a memorandum, dated 28th November, 1870, from the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting an estimate for the expense of taking the enrolment

for 1871, and recommending that the vote of $45,000 for the enrolment, &c., of the Militia, for the year 1871, may now be made available for the purpose.

The Committee advise that the amount voted be placed at the disposal of the Minister of Militia and Defence, for the purpose referred to.

Certified.

(Signed,) W. H. Lee,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Militia and Defence, &c., &c., &c.

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(Copy.)

Militia Department, Store Branch,
Ottawa, November 30th, 1870.

Properties transfered :—
Quebec Gate Barracks.
Artillery Barracks.
Engineer Office.
Barrack Office and Stores and Fuel Yard.
Lot N. W. Dalhouse Square.
Land adjoining south side of Hospital.
Champ de Mars.
Logan's Farm.
Burial Ground, Papineau Road.
Military Prison and Artillery Barracks, Hochelaga.
St. Helen's Island.
Isle Ronde, Isle aux Fraises.
Longueuil Farm, amounting altogether to 477 acres 2 rds. and 32 feet.

Sir,—I have the honor to report for your information, that on the 27th and 29th instant, I received over from Colonel Hamilton, Commanding Royal Engineers, Canada, the whole of the property (as per margin) belonging to the Imperial Government at Montreal, w ith the two exceptions stated below, I have also received the Deeds, Leases, Plans and other documents connec ed therewith.

The exceptions are the Commissariat Stores and Military Hospital, retained temporarily by the Royal Engineer Department until the remainder of the Military Stores have been transferred to Quebec. This duty it is anticipated will be completed by the close of the year, when the transfer of the above properties will then be completed.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) Thos. Wily, Lieut. Colonel,
Director of Stores

The Honorable
The Minister of Militia and Defence, &c., &c., &c.

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(Copy.)

(2,511.)

Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, 30th November, 1870.

8812

Sir,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the Lieut. General Commanding, of the 23rd instant, referred by you yesterday, containing his remarks regarding the Defence of the Frontier.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) Geo. Futvoye,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary
To His Excellency the Governor General.

46–16

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 1st December, 1870.*

The Committee of Council, on the Report of the Adjutant General of Militia, and the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, respectfully submit for your Excellency's approval, the memorandum dated 14th November, 1870, having reference to the establishment of Schools of Military Instruction, closed in consequence of the departure of the regular troops, and they advise that the several recommendations therein submitted be adopted and acted on.

Certified.

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, &c., &c., &c.

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HEAD QUARTERS,
OTTAWA, November 14th, 1870.

SIR,—With a view to the re-establishment of the Schools of Military Instruction, closed in consequence of the departure of the regular troops, adverting to my report of 10th March last on this subject, and in order to carry out the provisions of the Militia Act, I have the honor now to recommend the adoption of the following measures :—

1st. That until further orders six schools for practical military instruction be maintained in the Dominion, and kept open during six months of the financial year only, viz., from 1st December to 31st May inclusive, unless it be found desirable to keep open any such school or schools for a longer period ; and that practical instruction, not only in infantry but in artillery exercises, may be imparted therein in accordance with the system heretofore in existence.

2nd. That the *maximum* number of cadets for the Dominion to be authorized for admission to such schools, for such period of six months, be limited to five (500) hundred, with an addition of fifty to the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, until the number of trained cadets in those Provinces equals (proportionally, according to the strength of the militia in the respective districts) the number of cadets already trained in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and that they be taken from the several brigade divisions in proportion to the strength of the militia in such brigade division as shewn by the periodical enrolments from time to time.

3rd. The cadets to be selected from applicants, *bona fide* resident in such brigade divisions, and the *maximum* number of Cadets to be admitted into any school, not to exceed 65 at any one time—this arrangment would, according to the enrolments of 1869, give the following numbers for the different brigade divisions (allowance being made for 50 additional cadets in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick).

| | Brigade Division. | No. of Cadets. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Province of Ontario. | 1st | 41 | |
| | 2nd | 40 | |
| | 3rd | 33 | |
| | 4th | 36 | |
| | 5th | 7 | |
| | 6th | 22 | |
| | 7th | 22 | |
| | 8th | 37 | |
| | | | 238 |

| | Brigade Divisions. | No. of Cadets. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Province of Quebec. | 1st | 16 | |
| | 2nd | 16 | |
| | 3rd | 11 | |
| | 4th | 26 | |
| | 5th | 15 | |
| | 6th | 20 | |
| | 7th | 34 | |
| | 8th | 41 | |
| | | — | 159 |
| Province of N. Brunswick. | 1st | 23 | |
| | 2nd | 24 | |
| | 3rd | 23 | |
| | | — | 70 |
| Province of Nova Scotia. | 1st | 37 | |
| | 2nd | 30 | |
| | 3rd | 16 | |
| | | — | 83 |
| | Total | | 550 |

But should any brigade division fail to supply its regulated quota of cadets, such deficiency may be made up from other brigade divisions, on special application.

Every applicant for admission to a military school, if not already an officer in the militia, must produce a certificate from the Brigade Major of the division in which he resides, to the effect that he is a fit person, as regards education and social position, to receive a commission and occupy a post of command.

4th. The schools now in operation at St. John, N. B., Halifax and Quebec, in connection with the regiments of Her Majesty's regular army, to be continued as now organized until further orders, subject to the foregoing regulations, and that three new schools be opened, viz., one at Toronto (whenever suitable accommodation is provided for the same), one at Kingston, and one at Montreal, on the 1st December next, or as soon as twenty approved candidates present themselves for admission; and on the understanding that until suitable accommodation is available at Toronto, the cadets from that district may be admitted to the Kingston school.

5th. There being no longer any regular troops at Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal, the duties hitherto performed by officers of Her Majesty's regular army in connection with military schools, to be undertaken by officers of the militia staff, stationed at those places. A Deputy Adjutant General, acting as Commandant, and a Brigade Major, as Adjutant for each school; and in consideration of the extra duty which will devolve on such officers, a daily allowance of $1.25 to be paid to the officer actually performing the duty of school commandant from time to time, and $1 to the Adjutant.

6th. In order to obtain the necessary assistance for drill instruction, the appointment of two active and competent non-commissioned officers, who have served in the regular army, one in the artillery and the other in the infantry, will be required for each school so formed on the militia staff, to act as drill sergeants and instructors; care being taken that they may be fully competent to impart the necessary instruction in their respective branches of the service—the artillery non-commissioned officer to be competent and available to act as an Infantry Instructor, when not required for artillery instruction.

7. The services of these non-commissioned officers to be permanently retained on the strength of the Militia Department and made generally available; and that they be paid at the following rate, viz., four hundred dollars per annum to the artillery non-commissioned officers, and four hundred to the infantry non-commissioned officers.

8th. Whenever any school shall contain more than forty cadets, the appointment of a Sergeant Instructor to be authorized, at a rate of pay of $1 per diem, whose services may be continued from time to time for such periods as the strength of the school exceeds forty.

9th. Any man who may be required in addition to the cadets themselves, for drill purposes, to be taken from corps of the active militia, residing in the vicinity of the respective schools—those detailed for such duty being paid at the rate of twenty-five cents per diem—by this means not only would men be furnished for the practical instruction and examination of the cadets, but additional practice being thus afforded to many of the active militia, a general increase of efficiency would result.

10th. The services of the artillery officer whose appointment to the staff of the militia is recommended in my report of the 14th instant, would be available for the examination of, and granting certificates of qualification to the artillery cadets.

11th. All regulations connected with military schools hitherto in existence, and not inconvenient with this system, to remain in force.

12th. By the above system many advantages would result, and a ready means would be afforded for the practical instruction of officers and cadets, not only in infantry but also in artillery exercises,—a point of great importance in view of the increasing power and value of artillery in modern warfare. The keeping of these schools open during the winter months only would best consult the convenience of the cadets, especially those from the rural districts; the services of the militia staff officers for such purpose during the winter months would be most available. A very important saving of expense to the public would be secured by limiting the period during which such schools shall be in operation each year, and the admissions to what may be considered a sufficient number to secure the training not only of officers now in the force, but also those who may be required to fill vacancies from time to time.

13th. If this plan be approved of, I have the honor to request authority to promulgate the necessary details in General Orders, and take the necessary steps to carry the system into effect.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed,) P. Robertson Ross,
Colonel, Adjt. Gen. Militia.

The above is recommended for adoption by His Excellency in Privy Council.

(Signed,) Geo. Et. Cartier,
Minister of Militia.

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(Copy.)

Department of Militia and Defence, Store Branch,
Ottawa, December 1st, 1870.

Memorandum.

The undersigned has the honor to report, having received over the reserve stores at Montreal, with a few trifling exceptions that the Control Department were not yet in a position to hand over to me. Mr. Pope, storekeeper, Montreal, has been instructed to receive them when ready.

(Signed,) Thos. Wily, Lieut. Col.,
Director of Stores.

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(Copy.)

Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, December 5th, 1870.

On the letter of the Commanding Royal Engineer of the 5th ultimo, enclosing a letter from the War Office of the 18th October last, relative to the disposal of the Admiralty

lr . at Kingston, the undersigned has the honor to report, that he sees no objection to the transfer of that property to the Government of the Domin. n of Canada, being accepted, on the understanding that the lands be put to no other use than for naval purposes and for the naval defence of Canada, as meant and expressed by the Imperial Ministers, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, in the Despatch from the Right Honorable Edward Cardwell to Governor General Viscount Monck, of the 17th June, 1865.

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

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*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 6th December, 1870.*

On a letter, dated 5th November, 1870, from the Commanding Royal Engineers, in Canada, enclosing a communication from the War Office, dated 18th October ultimo, relative to the disposal of the Admiralty lands at Kingston.

The Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence reports, that he sees no objection to the transfer of that property to the Dominion of Canada, being accepted, on the understanding that the lands be put to no other use than for naval purposes and for the naval defence of Canada, as intended and expressed by the Imperial Ministers, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, in the Despatch from the Right Honorable Edward Cardwell to the late Governor General Viscount Monck, of the 17th June, 1865.

The Committee advise that the transfer of the lands in question be accepted on the understanding above stated.

Certified.

(Signed.) WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

The Honorable
The Minister of Militia and Defence, &c., &c., &c.

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(2,587.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, December 13th, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to the letter of Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, of the 16th 1,832. instant, referred by you this day, I have the honor to inform you that Lieutenant Colonel Wily has been instructed as therein requested.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary to
His Excellency the Governor General.

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(2,533.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, December 7th, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to transmit to you the accompanying letter from the Adjutant General of Militia, and to request

that it may be transmitted to the Commander in Chief of the regular army, with a recommendation that Lieutenant French's application may be favorably entertained.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary
To His Excellency the Governor General.

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(Copy.)

OTTAWA, December 7th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have had an interview this day with Lieutenant G. A. French, Royal Artillery, who is now prepared to accept the appointment of Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores of the Dominion of Canada, on the terms set forth in my Report of the 28th November, and approved of by Order in Council, dated 1st December, 1870; and I have the honor to request that you will obtain the necessary authority from the Commander in Chief of the regular army to enable Lieutenant French to take over the appointment without delay.

I have, &c,,
(Signed,) P. ROBERTSON ROSS,
Colonel, Adjutant General of Militia.

The Honorable
The Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

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(Co y.—M. an D. 4,471.)

(2,708.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, 9th February, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to enclose herewith copy of despatch (No. 335) from the Secretary for the Colonies to the Governor General, dated 19th January, 1871, respecting the appointment of Lieut. G. A. French, of the Royal Artillery, as Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores in the Militia of Canada, which I am to request may be communicated to that officer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

To the Adjutant General of Militia, &c., &c., &c.
Ottawa.

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(Copy—Canada—No. 335.)

(M. and D. 4,471.)

*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

DOWNING STREET, 19th January, 1871.

MY LORD,—With reference to your Lordship's Despatch (No. 283) of the 7th December, respecting the appointment of Lieutenant G. A. French, of the Royal Artillery, as

Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores in the Dominion of Canada, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Militia, I have the honor to acquaint you that the Secretary of State for War has informed me, that having communicated with His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, he has no objection to offer to the proposed appointment, provided Lieutenant French is willing to be placed on the seconded list.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) KIMBERLEY.

Governor General the Right Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

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(Copy.)

(M. and D. 4471.)

OTTAWA, February 14th, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith, the reply from Lieut. G. A. French, Royal Artillery, to the question contained in the letter from "The Secretary of State for the Colonies," to "The Governor General," dated Downing Street, 19th January, 1871, (No. 335) which accompanied your letter of the 9th February, 1871, by which it appears that Lieut. French is quite willing to be placed on the "Seconded List," on being appointed Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores to the Dominion of Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) P. ROBERTSON ROSS,
Colonel, Adjt. Genl. of Militia.

The Honorable
The Minister of Militia and Defence, &c., &c., &c.,
Ottawa.

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(Copy.)

(M. and D. 4,471.)

OTTAWA, February 11th, 1871.

SIR,—With reference to your Minute on the Despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies (No. 355), I have the honor to state for your information, that I am quite willing to be placed on the Seconded list, in the event of my being appointed "Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores" to the Dominion of Canada.

I have the honor to to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) G. A. FRENCH,
Lieut. R. A. and I. W. S.

The Adjutant General of Militia.

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